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TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 25.

Thomasville Times: Our exchanges are laden with labored articles on the convention question. Go slow, gentlemen. Be sure you are right and then go ahead.

MR. EUGENE GRANBERRY is now the editor of the Hamilton Visitor, which will soon be called the "Journal." Under the new name it will be sent out "in good style."

Dalton Enterprise: THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is upon the right track when it clings to the argument that the people during these hard times do not desire the expense of a constitutional convention, and that it is better to postpone the calling until after this year of elections has passed.

THE Savannah News stands up stoutly for Senator Norwood, as the fight becomes hotter:

The Marietta Journal echoes our own opinion when it says that Senator Norwood will be his own successer in the United States senate. Precisely so. When any of his opponents, real or imaginary, make speeches in congress one-fourth as eloquent and as classical as his civil rights and Louisiana orations, then we shall begin to believe that there is some sense in the continual palaver that Norwood is to be succeeded by some great Georgia genius. We prefer to see the genius trotted out before we tie to him.

THE Savannah News declares that the small pox is not raging in its city. We give the facts stated in the News:

With one or two exceptions, the disease had been entirely confined to negroes, and we learn that, since the official report of the health officer, ten days since, when the total number of cases at the pest house was stated to be nineteen, there have been but two cases, and those not in the city. The pest house is nearly four miles from Savannah, and there is no more danger from the disease in the city than there is in any other community. The cases that have occured were among negroes on the suburbs, and with the precautions that were at once taken, all fears of an epidemic in any form vanished.

IN the course of a speech on Saturday evening at Savannah in answer to a serenade, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, said:

There were many powerful reasons to induce him to visit Savannah. In his early boyhood—nay, he might say in his early infancy—his father had called him to his side and, pointing on the map to the city of Savannah, had told him that there had he been born, and his father before him, and had been raised. He revered the city when he recollected that its soil had been watered by the blood of Pulaski, and honored by the achievements of that gallant son of Rhode Island, General Nathaniel Greene, to whom this communty had erected as enduring tributes beautiful and handsome monuments. He had ridden through the beautiful streets of this city, visited her magnificent park and her grand cemetery, and a scene that he had witnessed in the sunset of the evening when the magnificent trees and beautiful squares and parks were bathed in the mellow light of the declining sun, had awakened in his bosom the kindliest feelings. He was indeed glad to greet the citizens of Savannah and to know them. It was his intention when he left his northern home on this tour to become better acquainted with the people of this section of his country, and he had thus far succeeded.

Branching off into the discussion of national politics, Mr. Pendleton expressed the hope that, though the people of this country were as numerous as the waves, they might be one, as the ocean; though they were as numerous as the sands, that they might be one, as the seashore. He counseled strict adherence to principle, deprecated the introduction of religion into politics, the raking up of old issues which were calculated only to keep alive a feeling of sectional enmity, and urged in forcible language the cultivation of harmony, unity and fraternity.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.

The Execution of Women in France—A Wife's Last Request.

Paris Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

Sophie Gauthier had been found guilty of a horrible crime; she had killed all her children by means of pins, which she stuck into their brain. The death of this revolting criminal recalls a few interesting facts connected with the execution of women in France. Since 1840 nine women have been executed, and they all met their death with great firmness. Ten years ago a man and woman were executed at Chartres for having murdered their parents. In those days the guillotine was not the horrible neat and compact little instrument that it is now; there were steps to ascend before coming into contact with the executioner. When the criminal couple reached the foot of the scaffold the woman said, "I should like to embrace my husband before dying. Pray untie my hands; you can tie them again immediately afterward." This supreme wish was reluctantly granted, for it was contrary to the regulations. Her hands were no sooner free than she gathered up all her strength, and gave her husband a ringing box on the ear. According to custom, she was the first to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Before the man had recovered from the stunning blow she had dealt him, her head had fallen into the sawdust.

Another woman, who created great sensation at the time, was Virginie Dezon, who had murdered her husband and two children. She was only twenty five years of age, wonderfully beautiful, and belonged to one of the best families of France. She had not the slightest fear of death, and the moment the sentence was passed she sent a letter to the emporer, begging there might be no delay in carrying it out. Prison life and the loss of her long black hair produced a much more disagreeable impression upon this delicate woman than the sight of the hideous chopping block and knife. Many summary executions of women took place when the regular troops entered Paris during the insurrection. I remember seeing one of the advanced republican ladies placed against a wall behind the Great Northern railway station. She had just been taken with a recently fired rifle in her hand and standing by the side of a dying sentry. "Did you shoot this man?" inquired the officer, pointing to the writhing body of the sentry. "I did," was the reply, "and I am only sorry that I did not see you before, as you were better worth the trouble." Two minutes afterward she was lying on her face with twelve bullets in her body. Death had been instantaneous; her victim, the soldier, lived two hours after her, and expired in horrible pain.

LEGISLATIVE LABORS.

Twelfth Day's Proceedings.

SENATE.

ATLANTA, THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1876.

The senate was called to order at 10 a. m.

President SIMMONS in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. J. P. DUNCAN.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Senator FELTON, chairman of the committee on agriculture, made a report which was read.

Senator LESTER, chairman of the judiciary committee, made a report which was read.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

By Senator DuBOSE—To provide the tribunal where claims interposed to property levied on by judgment from an ordinary's court.

By Senator GRAHAM—To authorize the board of commissioners of Clay county to hire out prisoners confined in the jail of said county.

By Senator HARRIS—To change sections 242 and 243 of the revised code of this state.

By Senator HOWELL—To grant R. C. Mitchell & Co. certain privileges in making an abstract of the records of deeds, etc., in Fulton county.

By Senator MATTOX—To compensate certain officers of the superior court of Liberty county, etc.

By Senator PERRY—To prevent the free passage of fish (within certain dates) in the counties of Calhoun and Baker.

On motion the bill to amend the destruction of insectiverous birds, etc., in certain counties, and extending the same to the counties of Calhoun and Baker, was taken from the table. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

On motion of Senator FELTON the bill to define and punish larceny from the field was made special order for Thursday, 27th, at 10½ a. m., and fifty copies ordered printed.

THE TREASURY BILL.

The special order being the bill "to amend the laws of this state for the protection of the state treasury; to define the obligations pertaining to the office of treasurer, and to prescribe his duties and for other purposes," the same was taken up and considered by sections.

After the adoption of sundry amendments, the bill passed.

The bill to amend the homestead acts was made the special order for Wednesday, 26th, at 11 a. m.

The bill to incorporate the Harper sewing machine company of Atlanta, having been reported, with amendment from the judiciary committee, was taken up, the amendment agreed to and the bill passed.

The bill to provide compensation for ordinaries and sheriffs in certain cases, etc., was taken up but afterwards recommitted.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The bills heretofore read the first time were taken up, read a second time and referred to appropriate committees.

The house bills heretofore read the first time were again read and appropriately referred.

Upon motion the senate stood, adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 10 a. m.

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 10 a. m. by Speaker HARDEMAN.

Prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, chaplain.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. ALLRED moved to reconsider action on the bill to abolish the office of county school commissioner and members of the board of education of Fannin county, which motion prevailed. Mr. Allred moved to amend by making it apply to Pickens county, which amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To fix the salary of the judge of Brooks county court. Passed.

To regulate the pay of jurors in Bartow county. Tabled.

To repeal the act to create the office of state geologist. Made the special order for Saturday next at 11 a. m.

For the relief of Eufaula.

Mr. HARRISON moved to disagree to the report of the committee adverse to the bill, which motion was not agreed to by yeas, 45; nays, 56, and the bill lost.

To amend the act incorporating Bowdon, Carroll county. Passed.

To require the judges of superior courts to give in charge sections 1403 and 1408 of the code. Tabled.

To repeal the act to create a board of commissioners in Clay county. Passed.

To regulate the pay of jurors in Effingham county. Passed.

To repeal the act appropriating funds to the state agricultural college and north Georgia agricultural college at Dalton. Lost.

To lay out a new county from Habersham and Franklin counties. Lost.

To amend the act to abolish certain offices, and to allow the sheriff to act as tax collector, etc. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Ware and Pierce Passed.

To require the officers of Spalding county to pay all fines and forfeitures into the county treasury. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Stewart and Webster. Passed.

To regulate the pay of jurors in Montgomery and Telfair counties. Passed.

To change section 1,640 of the code. Finance committee reported adverse to the passage of the bill.

Mr. REVILL moved to disagree to the report, supporting the motion in an earnest effort.

The motion to disagree was lost, yeas 48, nays 56.

Mr. ALLRED called for the yeas and nays, which call was sustained.

Mr. WARREN supported the report in a logical and pointed speech.

Mr. ADAMS also endorsed the report of the committee.

Messrs. ALLRED and HAMILTON of Floyd, opposed the report.

Mr. LIVINGSTON favored the report in a strong speech.

Mr. TURNBULL also favored the report.

Mr. PEEPLES thought the house was wasting time.

Mr. WALSH called the previous question, which call was sustained.

Upon taking the vote the yeas were 91 and nays 46. So the report was agreed to and the bill lost.

To incorporate Wadley in Jefferson county. Passed.

To add a proviso to the amended charter of Athens. Passed.

To amend the charter of Swainsboro. Passed.

To create the office of road commissioners in Jones county. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Wilcox and Irwin. Withdrawn.

To make penal the catching of fish by any device except hook and line in the waters of Alapaha river, Deep creek, Hat creek and their tributaries. Lost.

For the relief of J K Strickland of Heard county. The house resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr A M Speer in the chair. The committee rose and reported back the bill with the recommendation that it do pass as amended. The report was agreed to and bill passed.

To accept the tender of a site for a state house by the city of Atlanta. The committee on public property reported in favor of its passage. Mr. Warner moved to disagree to the report. Mr. Black opposed the report of the committee. Mr. Turnbull favored the report. Recommitted to the committee on public property.

To regulate the pay of jurors in Dougherty county. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Ware and Coffee. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LIVINGSTON offered a resolution tendering the use of the convention of crop reporters this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon and night, which was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN offered a resolution tendering the use of the hall to-night to General Robert Toombs, which was agreed to.

Mr. FAIN offered a resolution tendering a seat to Hon. F. Logan, of White county, which was agreed to.

Mr. MATTOX offered a resolution tendering a seat to J. T. Glover, which was agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN offered a resolution to have two sessions daily, after to-day—morning from 10 to 1; evening from 3 to 4:30 p. m. The house refused to suspend the rules to take it up.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. NELMS—To compensate ordinaries for making returns of births, deaths and marriages.

Also, To amend section 8 of the act relating to the pay of the school officers and teachers of 1871 so far as Campbell county is concerned.

Mr. BURNS—To amend the law relative to the jurisdiction of the judge of the county court of Screven county.

The house adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

A Lively Opening Skirmish Between Scott and Huntington.

Claims of the two Rival Schemes Before Congress.

Washington Correspondence of the New York World.

The preliminary skirmish on the Pacific railroad question took place to-night before the Pacific railroad committee. The struggle lies between the Southern Pacific of California, represented by Mr. Huntington, and the Texas Pacific, represented by Tom Scott.

These gentlemen, with a number of their associates, appeared in the committee room at the capitol and opened the discussion of the great continental route and the duties of the government in regard thereto. The scene of this meeting was a curious contrast to the noisy sessions of the house in the day, time, and yet more effective work was probably done in the course of two or three hour's quiet argument there than is done in a week of noisy debate in congress. The committee, a body of able and intelligent men, were arranged around a long table which occupied the greater part of the space of the small chamber. At the head of the table Lamar, the chairman, sat with his head on his hand, listening courteously to the railroad magnates, but with a look of weariness on his face. We naturally form conceptions of celebrated persons before seeing them, and your correspondent was pleased to notice that the Mississippian's countenance is stronger and more marked in expression than he had pictured it in imagination. At the foot of the table sat Tom Scott, before the trailing of whose garments as he sweeps across the country, Wendell Phillips says, twenty state legislatures whirl like dried leaves. He is the impersonation of success and self-confidence. He is small, but neatly formed. His face is of a bright, florid complexion and decided in expression, and his head, set off with closely cut gray hair, is firmly set and perfectly rounded, with the fighting faculties fully developed. His manner was direct and aggressive. Mr. Huntington formed a perfect contrast. He was dark in complexion, tall in form, with a droop in the shoulders, and his manner was insinuating rather than combative. His head and face indicated ability and power, but of a slow, deliberate character as compared with the boldness and strength displayed by his opponent. The arguments partially presented by these gentlemen involved the statement of the purposes of the companies which each one represented, and the dangers to be anticipated from the rival road. The Southern Pacific of California is extending its line under the enactment of 1871, and is ready to go on under the provisions of the old act, simply giving public lands as a subsidy to complete the trans-continental line. The Texas Pacific requires, in addition to the grant of land in the old charter, an indorsement of the government on bonds averaging $35,000 a mile of road built, and a guarantee of the interest, amounting to $270,000 per annum. These grants might or might not involve expense to the nation to the full amount of the principal and interest. In other words, one corporation is willing to continue building under a charter affecting both, while the other demands essential amendments. The arguments advanced by the advocates of the Texas Pacific in justification of these increased requisitions are to this effect: They say that the Southern Pacific of California is simply part of the great monopoly of the Central Pacific, which was built by public aid, and which is now endeavoring to prevent any other line from making connections on the Pacific coast, and in order to maintain its present enormous tariff on freight they say it is for the general welfare to set up a competing route. Both parties take for granted the right and duty of the government to assist in their enterprises. Their presentations of their respective claims will be continued on Wednesday.

BANKRUPTCIES.

Peculiar Features of Speculation and Failure in the Metropolis.

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Metropolitan failures occasionally show some peculiar features, and one of these is found in the Philip Sterner affair. Sterner was a retail dealer in tea and coffee, and maintained nineteen stores in different parts of the city. He had, like the polypus, spread out his arm in every direction, until the immensity of the effort excited great surprise among the trade. It was often queried, how can this man keep control of these different establishments, and yet their number increased year after year, until it was supposed that he had a peculiar genius for this immense breadth of operation. His career, however, ends in protest, and the vast scheme falls to ruin. Sterner has been in trade nearly twenty years. He painted his first store ultramarine blue and continued this method until his tea shops could at once be recognized. The blue tea store man was, in his day, a distinctive feature in the retail traffic, but he will soon be forgotten. It is to be observed that the Sterners were the first Hebrew family that ever reached note in the tea and coffee trade. This craft has generally been in Dutch, Irish or American hands. The Jews have had a large share of the cap making and cleaning business. Dealing in gold had been almost a specialty with them, and they have had a large share in the stock exchange. They deal considerably in tobacco and cigars, but do not take to the grocery business. It has been said that one reason is because it does not afford sufficient chance for shaving. Whether this has suitable reason or not, the fact is undeniable.

RICHARD SCHELL.

That this man has been driven into bankruptcy leads to the remark that he was really one of the best men that ever rose and fell on the wave of speculation. The two brothers, Richard and Augustus Schell, were both addicted to such a life, but there is a great difference in their characters. The latter was a daring politician, while Richard was never known in the political field. He was a Wall street operator, and at one time made a great deal of money, which he used in a liberal manner. Large sums were given to benevolent persons in an unostentatious way, and many of his beneficiaries will hear of his failure with regret. This affair illustrated the peculiar method of Wall street operation. A large amount of Schell's obligations consists of "puts" and "calls," which of course are of no value. We learn from this that it was his custom to sell at specie rates the privilege of tendering him certain stock at fixed prices. He received large sums in this manner, but when the stocks were tendered the market had declined, and he likewise declined to receive them. He also had sold at specific rates the privileges of demanding of him certain stocks at fixed prices, but when the demand was made he declined to deliver them as the market advanced. In none of these instances did he refund the fees which had been paid him, and the owners of both "puts" and "calls" were left out in the cold.

THE SPECULATING FRATERNITY.

To show what important names are identified with Wall street gambling, I may mention the fact that among the reported owners of these "puts" and "calls" are such houses as J. B. Colgate & Co. and Vermayle & Co., the latter being a famous banking house. If this statement be incorrect, they should contradict it. Also, John B Trevor, another banker and heavy dealer in specie; also, C. K. Garrison, who is well known as an old Wall street hack. Jerome is also mentioned, from which we learn that he has again got a black eye. Duncan, Sherman & Co. are also among the luckless owners of "puts" and "calls," which shows how this firm wandered from their legitimate banking business, and went into a ridiculous stock gambling.

TELEGRAPHIC.

In at Last.

LONDON, January 25.—The Daily News in its Paris special, says the evening papers state at the ministerial council, that M. Buffet submitted to President MacMahon complete returns of the elections for senatorial delegates. These returns have been a wonderful long time in coming to hand, and have been refused to the press for publication. The republican journals draw the inference that they cannot be favorable to the prime ministers policy. It will scarcely be possible, before decision day, January 30th, to know what party is victorious.

Europe Holds Off.

BERLIN, January 25.—It is stated that the European governments have reserved their replies to the American note on the Spanish and Cuban question, until they have had an opportunity of exchanging views on the subject.

Suit Decided.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 25.—The suit of Wormer & Bros., of New York, vs. the Bank of California has been decided in favor of the bank.

Hebrew College.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The Hebrew congregations met to-night to take steps toward the establishment of a Hebrew college.

Suspended.

BUFFALO, January 25.—John Stellwagen, a private banker, suspended yesterday. Liabilities not known.

The Herzegovinian Difficulty.

RAGUSA, January 25.—Boconick, the insurgent leader was killed in a recent battle and buried here. Six hundred insurgents, the municipal officers of Ragusa, and a deputation of the several districts of Dalmatia followed the remains.

VIENNA, January 25.—The insurgents apprehending that Andrassy's note will lead to a forcible intervention compelling them to lay down their arms, are redoubling their efforts to improve their position. A brisk renewal of fighting is expected.

VIENNA, January 25.—Affairs in Servia are increasing in seriousness. Parties of Prince Montenegro and Prince Karagergewitch have a majority both in the country and in Skuptscina, and are almost decided to get rid of Prince Milan. The prince recently in conference with the president, senators and others, said he knew no resource and must resign. He declared a coup de tat impossible because he had no money. He consulted with six colonels regarding the feelings of the army, who informed him that at least half of the officers were untrustworthy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 25.—An official dispatch has been received by Porter from the Ottoman consul at Ragusa, which states that a severe engagement occurred near Trebinje on the 18th and 19th, between the insurgents and garrison of Trebinje, who had been on a reconnoitering sortie from town. This official dispatch, in contradiction to other accounts, announces that the insurgents were beaten and retreated with a loss of one of their chiefs killed.

PARIS, January 25.—An official journal contradicts the rumors that a reserve will shortly be called out, and also the intenced mobilization of the territorial army.

The Carondelet's Loss.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—The value of the Carondelet's cargo was $100,000, and consisted of sugar and salt, which was ruined. There was no insurance on the boat.

Failures.

PARIS, KY., Jan. 25.—A number of business houses here have suspended. It is thought that from 10 to 20 business houses in the city and country are implicated in the crash.

Delay of Telegraphic Messages.

LONDON, January 25.—The telegraph lines throughout the country are still damaged, and messages in every direction seriously delayed.

New Appointment.

VIENNA, January 25.—The Wienner press reports that in the consistory held at the Vatican yesterday, Monseigneur Rutchter was preconsised arch bishop of Vienna, in place of Rauscher, deceased.

Burned.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The loss on the sugar refinery burned at Hastings, on the Hudson river yesterday, was estimated from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. It is said to have been fully insured. This with the previous fires at Hastings, has thrown nearly the entire laboring population of that place out of employment.

Louisiana Affairs.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The committee on privileges and elections, had Eustis and Pinchback up, with a desultory discussion of Louisiana affairs. They will have it up more formally Friday.

France at the Centennial.

PARIS, January 25.—The commission appointed to examine the works of French artists for exhibition at Philadelphia has completed its labors. The commission selected 70 pictures, including "The Declaration of Independence" and "The Surrender at Yorktown," by Chas. Edward Armand; "Old and New California," by Barboldi; a portrait of Washington, by Prince Tean; several works by Jean Pierre, Alexandre Antigua, Jean Victor, Adam Auguste, Alexandre Phillippe, Charles Blanc, and Brest; also a hundred sculptures and eighty engravings and designs.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—SENATE—A petition was presented by Sargeant signed by a large number of women, asking that a government be organized in the district of Columbia and to confer the right of suffrage upon women. Referred to district commiitee.

HOUSE—The committee on banking and currency reported adversely on the three bills repealing the 10 per cent. tax on state bank notes. This is an important victory for the national banks. The friends of the centennial are confident this a. m.

SOME romping girls, says the Carson (Nev.) Appeal, were snow-balling in and off and about the capitol steps yesterday. One of them held the rampars and fusiladed the attacking party with great effect. The battle was carried on with much energy on both sides, the girls' shawls flirting back and their cloaks flying in all directions. These girls "fired" girl-fashion—the awkward, pump handle style; but they made some pretty fair shots. It's queer, but the other sex always throw a stone or a snow-ball just as if they were left-handed in the right arm. A boy always leans to one side when he throws, but a girl bends over backward. And yet when they grow up to be women they want their rights.

—According to the last census, the United States contained in 1870 a female population of ten years old and over of 12,970,076. Of this number only 1,439,320—a little over one-tenth—were self-supporting. Of the tenth, 867,354 were domestic servants. The seamstresses and tailoresses numbered 97,207; the milliners and dressmakers, 99,480; the teachers, 84,047; the mill girls, 64,348; the washerwomen, 55,609, while nurses and boarding house keepers made up the rest.

—Prince Bismarck has chosen one rather peculiar way of showing his grief at the death of his intended son-in-law, Count von Eulenberg. He does not intend to reduce the number of entertainments that he had planned to give during the winter, but he proposes to exclude ladies. Only gentlemen will be invited.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—House.—Morrison's bill directs the secretary of the treasury to retain all the coin in the treasury until it shall amount to 30 per cent. of the outstanding legal tender notes, and in the meantime it suspends the resumption bill until after the first of January, 1879. It also requires national banks to retain the coin and interest received on its bonds now deposited to secure a circulation to the amount of their legal resources and such sum in addition thereto, as with the legal resources shall equal 30 per cent. of their circulation, which amount of 30 per cent. the banks are to retain as security for the redemption of the coin of their circulation. It also repeals the legal tender provision for the time that the banks have 30 per cent. in coin of their circulation.

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THE PHŒNIX MILL.

DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials, such as Doors, Sash, &c., (both White and Yellow Pine), Mantels, Newells Stair Rails, Balusters, Mouldings, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Materials, and all kinds of Finish Lumber. Also, Shingles, Laths, &c.

Orders will also be taken for all kinds of custom work, such as Door and Window Frames, Scroll and Turned Work, Brackets, &c., &c.

All orders will receive prompt attention. We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.
LONGLEY & ROBINSON.
Sales Room and Office,
— IN THE —
MARKHAM HOUSE,

New Carriage Factory.
SPENCE & JARVIS
Respectfully announce to the public that they have opened a
First-class Carriage Factory
No. 44 LINE STREET,

Where they manufacture Carriages, Buggies, Express Wagons, etc. Having had seventeen years practical experience in the business, they feel satisfied that they can give satisfaction both in quality of work and prices. Orders received for anything in the Carriage line. Repairing promptly attended to. Remember the stand,
No. 44 LINE STREET,
Opposite Street Car Stables,
ATLANTA..........GEORGIA
jan23—d1w

DISSOLUTION.
ATLANTA, GA., January 25, 1875.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Boynton, Carter, & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—J. C. Carter retiring. All indebtedness of said firm will be paid by Boynton Brothers, successors, and all amounts due said firm will be collected by Boynton Brothers.
H. A. BOYNTON,
J. C. CARTER,
G. H. BOYNTON.

IN retiring from the firm of Boynton, Carter & Co., I beg to tender thanks to our numerous customers for the patronage and ask a continuance of same to my successors, Boynton Brothers.
J. C. CARTER.
January 25th, 1876.

HAVING bought out the interest of J. C. Carter, of the firm of Boynton, Carter & Co., we offer to the trade a large and selected stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, which we offer to merchants at lowest figures. BOYNTON BROTHERS,
jan25—d2t 23 Alabama street

Education.

EMORY COLLEGE—1876,
OXFORD, GA.
One Mile from Covington Depot, between Atlanta and Augusta—Georgia Railroad.

THE SPRING TERM begins Wednesday, January 19, 1876; ends Wednesday July 19th, 1876.

Special attention is called to the desirableness of Oxford as a place to educate young men, its location and healthfulness, as well as its social and religious features offering peculiar advantages.

Four large and well appointed buildings, besides the two Society Halls, afford ample facilities for all the work of the College.

The Faculty has been strengthened by providing fully for the Chair of English Language and Literature.

FACULTY.
REV. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, D.D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
REV. GEO. W. W. STONE, A.M., Vice-President and Prof. of Mathematics.
REV OSBORN L SMITH, D. D., Professor of Latin Language.
REV. ALEX. MEANS, M.D., D.D., LL.D., Professor Emeritus of Natural Science.
REV. MORGAN CALLAWAY, D.D., Prof. of English Language and Literature.
JOHN M. DOGGETT, A.M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
JOHN F. BONNELL, A.M., Professor of Natural Science
RUFUS W. SMITH, A.M., Principal of Academic Department.

TERMS:
Tuition, Spring Term, in College Classes, $35. Tuition, Spring Term, in Academic Department. Primary Classes, $25; Academic Classes, $31.

Board, in good families, including all expenses for fuel, lights, etc., from $16 to $20 per month.

For further information, address
ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD,
dec16—d2m President.

Important to Parents and Guardians.

MOUNT DE CHANTAL
Academy of the Visitation,
NEAR WHEELING, W. VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have long been a subject of surprise to the native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made this Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful woman of society in after years. Simplicity of dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum), will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars, apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia. jan1—d2tawly

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. B. MINOR, LL.D., Prof. Com. and Stat. Law; O. S Southall, LL.D., Prof. Equity and Law Merchant, International Law, etc. Sessions begins October 1, 1875, and continues NINE MONTHS. Instruction by text books and lectures combined, illustrated by Moot-Court exercises. For Catalogue, apply (P. O. University of Va.) to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary Faculty.
aug—d&wtf

Clayton Institute.

PROF. GEORGE C. LOONEY takes charge of this Institution the 2d Monday in January next, with a Corps of teachers unsurpassed in tact or talent. Every department complete. $175 spent here for board and tuition by any young gentleman or lady of industry and natural ability, for a year's board and tuition, will be worth a thousand dollars the year following. Try it one year. For particulars address the Principal at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Georgia. dec9—d3m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION
OF COPARTNERSHIP OF
PEEPLES & HOWELL.

THE copartnership in the practice of law heretofore existing between the undersigned has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unfinished business of the firm will be closed by E. P. Howell, who will remain at the same office Nos. 20 and 22, Kimball House. It is particularly desirable that persons indebted to us for finished business shall call and close their accounts and settle claims against them. January 20th, 1876.
C. PEEPLES,
jan22—d1w E. P. HOWELL.

DYKEMAN & SON,
MerchantTailors,
IN IMPORTED GOODS ONLY,
4 Peachtree Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
FINE SUITS A SPECIALTY!
A discount of 10 per cent. allowed to Clergymen: sep25—dtf

Fruit Trees.
30 TO 35,000.

WILL be sold at public outcry, at the City Hall, on the first Tuesday in February, the NURSERY formerly owned by Irwin & Thurman, three and one-half miles from the city, on West End Road, consisting of APPLES, PEACHES AND GRAPES, &c.
E. H. MUSE, Receiver.
Atlanta, January 21, 1876—1eodtd

Sale and Livery Stable at Suwanee.

IN addition to his Sale and Livery business, the traveling public are respectfully informed that transportation can be had at any time to the adjacent towns of Lawrenceville, Cumming, or other points immediately on the arrival of the up or down trains of the A. & R. A. L. R. R. The subscriber has good hacks and careful drivers, and is determined to spare no pains to render satisfaction. J. H. BROGDON.
Suwanee, September 17 1875—dtf

BANKRUPTCY.
JOYNER & ELLIS.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

THE stock of a New York Wholesale Importing House at auction. Important to the trade and public. Over $173,000 worth of Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods at Auction
Great Bankrupt sale of Dry Goods at No. 58 Whitehall street, Atlanta, commencing on Monday, Jan. 24, 1876, a large consignment of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
consisting of English, French and German broad and narrow Woolen Clothes of all shades and colors. French, English and Scotch and Fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, Furback, Moscow and Esquimaux Beavers, Chinchillas, Vestings, Cloakings, &c. Also, Scotch, French and German Paisley Cashmeres, Queensland and Ottoman Lace, and other fashionable and desirable Shawls.
Dress Goods,
In great variety, such as heavy Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Irish and Lyons Poplins, all wool, Merinos, Delaines, Satin Cloths, Serges, elegant imported Plaids, Alpacas, Empress Cloths, Cashmeres, &c. A very rich and rare assortment of Lyons Silk Velvets, Velveteens, and fine Silk Plush Suitings, Prints bleached and unbleached; Muslins from one to three yards wide; a large line of English and American Blankets, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c., together with a very choice and well selected stock of Velvet, Brussels, Kidderminster Tapestry and Ingrain Carpeting. House Rugs, Damask, Swiss Notting Lace Curtains, Table and other Linens, from medium to the finest imported, and a variety other goods too numerous to mention.

Sale to continue from day to day until the entire Stock is disposed of. The whole to be sold without reserve in lots to suit all for cash. Sales will commence at 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m. jan22—d&w1m

Centennial Route.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE!
LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI
SHORT LINE
RAILROAD.
THE QUICKEST, BEST & ONLY ROUTE
With which passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
To Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia,
New York
And other Eastern Cities
WITHOUT CHANGE
Arriving many hours in advance of all other Lines. Connections made at Cincinnatic with all Lines running
Pullman & Wagner
PALACE SLEEPERS.
To Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Salamanca and New York
Without Change.

This is the only Line running its entire trains from Louisville to Cincinnati, and the only Line by which passengers from the South enroute to Eastern and Northern Cities can avoid a tedious haul through Louisville by changing cars at Short Line Junction, with L. & G. S. R. R., three miles south of the city, where they can be served with an excellent meal at Rufer's Dining Hall, at all hours. Through Sleepers from New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Little Rock, Memphis, Montgomery and Nashville, make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York and other Eastern Cities via this Line.

During the Centennial
Exhibition at Philadelphia, this Line will sell Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA
LOUISVILLE & THE SHORT LINE
The only Line running through cars to Eastern Cities. For sale at the the Ticket Offices in the South and Southwest.
JOHN MAC LEOD,
S. S. PARKER, Gen'l Sup't.
G. P. & T. Agt, Louisville, Ky.
jan2—d1y

Miscellaneous

Have Removed.
MENKO & BRO.

IN order to accommodate the favors of our numerous friends and patrons, we have rented that large store, No. 21
Cor. Whitehall & Alabama Sts.,
OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK.
lately occupied by Burke, Hancock & Co., and have removed our stock of goods to this building, and are
Offering Great Bargains
TO THE TRADE.
We mean business, and want the public to come and examine and price our goods, which consists of a stock of
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND FURNISHING GOODS.
MENKO & BRO.
WHITEHALL STREET.
jan11—dtf

Advances
on Cotton.

I AM now prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to my
Correspondents in Liverpool,
where we will hold it at a low rate of interest, or sell as directed. Also, to
Buy or Sell Futures,
on the usual terms.
jan8—d1mo A. LEYDEN.

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS,
SMYRNA P. O.
Cobb County, Georgia.

WE respectfully invite the attention of merchants who buy their Dry Goods in Atlanta, to carefully examine our
Jeans and Cassimeres.
You will find them the best goods of their kind in the market.
We Solicit Comparison.
Encourage home industry and Southern enterprise and keep your money at home. We keep a full supply on hand at the Factory, and Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty, Moore, Marsh & Co., and M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., who keep a full line of our goods at wholesale at Factory prices.
oct24—dtf RICE, LOVE & PORTER.

The Best Household Oil in the World.
C. WEST & SON'S
Aladdin Security Oil,
Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Endorsed by all Fire Insurance Companies.
☞ Read the following certificate, selected from many others:
HOWARD FIRE INS. CO. OF BALTIMORE,
December 23, 1874.
MESSRS. C. WEST & SONS': Gentlemen—Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household. Yours, truly,
[Signed] ANDREW REESE, Pres't.
☞ IT WILL NOT EXPLODE
Ask your Storekeeper for it.
Wholesale Depot: C. WEST & SONS,
113, 115 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore.
oct23—d6mo

JOSEPH GORDON,
House and Sign Painter,
No. 24 Peachtree street,
ATLANTA..........GEORGIA.
COUNTRY work solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. [illegible]26—d1y

FOR SALE.

DESIRING to change my business, I now offer for sale the well and favorably known CENTRAL HOTEL, located in Adairsville, Bartow county, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 69 miles north of Atlanta. The building is of brick, three stories high, containing 23 large and airy rooms. Large garden, two commodious store rooms and all necessary improvements attached. For healthy locality, fine mineral and limestone water, good society, etc., this place is unsurpassed. Any one desirous of securing a bargain should call on or address J. C. MARTIN,
dec28—dtf Adairsville, Ga.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Corner Irving Place and 16th Street,
N. Y. One Block from Union
Square and Broadway.
This most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator, and all modern improvements. Easy access to parts of the city by street cars and stages.
C. B. FERRIN, Prop
oct10— sep17—d1y

POSTPONED SALE OF
Dollar Savings Bank Effects.
G. W. ADAIR..........Auctioneer.

THE sale of the Dollar Savings Bank effects, heretofore advertised for the first Tuesday in December last, but which was postponed to the first Tuesday in February next, will take place, according to postponement, before the court house door of Fulton county, Georgia, on the first of February, at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms cash.
MILTON A. CANDLER,
WM. S. THOMSON,
[illegible]ees Dollar Savings Bank.
jan23 [illegible]jan&feb1

Opium.

OPIUM
Habit Cured
READ THIS.
They Tell of Hearts and Homes Made Happy by Dr. Collins.

LAPORTE, Ind. Nov 17, 1869
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
I used 1,920 grains of opium per month; have been cured since November, 1869.
JOSEPH C DARROW.

ST JOSEPH, Mo, Nov., 1871.
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
I used 360 grains of opium per month; have been cured since November, 1871.
JOHN B HOWARD, M D.

PIERCETON, Ind, March 17, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
I used 360 grains of opium per month; have been cured since July, 1873.
DR W HAYES.

GRAYVILLE, Ill, Oct. 20, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind:
We used 1,800 grains of opium per month; have been cured since September, 1873.
THOMAS AND FANNY MOSS.

ROCKPORT, Ind, May 13, 1871.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 2,880 grains of opium per month, have been cured since March, 1871.
JOHN J PATTERSON, M D.

UNION MILLS, Ind., Sept. 30, 1872.
Dr S B Collins, LaPorte, Ind.:
I used 1,920 grains of opium per month; have been cured since July, 1872.
JOHN McLAIN.

PIERCETON, Ind., Nov. 7, 1872.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,020 grains of opium per month; have been cured since September, 1872.
ROBERT McNEIL.

PROPHETSTOWN, Ill., Dec. 5, 1872
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
We used 840 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1872.
WM. SANDERSON,
MRS. B. P. SANDERSON.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 27, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 480 grains of opium per month; have been cured since July, 1872
T M ENDICOTT.

BRAYTONVILLE, North Adams co., Mass March 2, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 960 grains of opium per month; have been cured since October, 1872.
JOSEPH COOPER.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., March 15, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 720 grains of Opium per month have been cured since August, 1873.
GEO. T. ALLEN, M D

ALTOONA, ILL., May 13, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,080 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since December, 1873.
JAMES HANLEY.

NEW BERLIN, N Y, July 10, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 540 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since July, 1873.
CHARLES BEARDSLY.

TAHLEQUAH, C N INDIAN TERRITORY, July 27, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 480 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since July, 1873.
JAMES S PRICE

GRAYVILLE, ILL, Oct. 27.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 4,800 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since March 1873.
HOMER C. J. CLARKE.

MARIETTA, Cobb Co., Ga., Nov. 6, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 1,680 grains of opium per month; have been cured since October, 1873.
JAMES J BUTTS, M D

SANTA CLARA, Cal., Dec. 30, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 720 grains of opium per month; have been cured since January, 1874.
W H FARWELL.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 29, 1874
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 240 grains of opium per month; have been cured since October, 1873.
HARRIETT TOWNSLEY.

KINGSTON, R. I., Feb. 1, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 3,000 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1872.
ELISHA C CLARKE.

COTILE LANDING, Red River, La February 4, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 1,920 grains of opium per month; have been cured since March, 1874.
JACOB HARDY.

NASHUA, Iowa, Feb. 21, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 960 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1873.
JOSEPH COLER.

GREENSVILLE, Ill., March 19, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,440 grains of opium per month; have been cured since January, 1874.
WM. P BROWN, M. D.

BRENTWOOD, Williams Co., Tenn., April 10, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 720 grains of opium per month have been cured since December, 1871.
H ZELLNER.

PITTSBURG, PA, May 13, 1874.
Dr. S. B. Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 120 grains of opium per month; have been cured since May, 1874.
WILLIAM AUGUST.

CALHOUN, GA., Aug. 18, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 2,160 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1874.
W. J. REEVES, M. D.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used an equivalent of 1,440 grains of opium per month; have been cured since August, 1874 E. H. SPALDING.

TROY, N. Y., Nov 20, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,200 grains of opium per month; have been cured since January, 1874.
MARCUS P. NORTON.

NAPOLEON, OHIO, Dec 10, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 7,200 grains of opium per month have been cured since November, 1873.
WM. SHEFFIELD, Banker.

FRANKLIN, GA., Jan 20, 1875.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,200 grains of opium per month; have been cured since October, 1874.
MOLLIE E. DUKE.

LLOYD, WIS., Feb 19, 1875.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 2,040 grains of opium per month; have been cured since September, 1874.
MARY H. McCORKLE.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., March 2, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 960 grains of opium per month; have been cured since December, 1874.
JOHN BURLINGAME.

BROOKLAND, Potter Co., Pa. May 19, '75.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 1,200 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since December, 1874.
MRS E A HAMILTON.

CLARINDA, Iowa, April 14, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 600 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since December, 1872.
MARTIN NEFF.

LAPORTE, Ind., March 5, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 840 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since December, 1868.
A P ANDREW, Jr.

HART, Mich., Dec. 15, 1873.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind:
I used 300 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since October, 1873.
CARLIE EDSON.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Nov. 29, 1872.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 840 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since July, 1872.
S P GUIN.

EVANSVILLE, ROCK COUNTY, WIS., April 8, 1874.
Dr S B Collins, Laporte, Ind.:
I used 360 grains of Opium per month; have been cured since January, 1874.
SOPHRONIA PALMER.

TO PHYSICIANS.
No physician, prior to the year 1868, ever

Opium.

almost to be able to cure the Opium habit, or ever believed that there was a cure for this terrible disease.

Ordinarily speaking, the disease is considered as a habit, purely, and few physicians pay much attention to habits of any description.

It is a fact that physicians generally, seriously object to the use of any specific, the component parts of which they know nothing, yet eminent physicians in all parts of the country, have, with a wonderful unanimity thoroughly investigated the matter, and have cordially recommended the Antidote to their patients.

I hereby submit to your examination the evidences of the efficacy of my Antidote, and request, that if in your practice there are any Opium eaters, you will investigate the matter by communicating with any of those whose names are used as references, and, if, after such investigation you are convinced of the fact that the Antidote is really as represented, painless, permanent and certain, that you will refer such sufferers to me.
jan2—d&wtf S. B. COLLINS.

PAINLESS
OPIUM
AND MORPHINE
ANTIDOTE,
Permanently cures the Opium Habit, For less money than any other. Discovered and Produced by Dr. W. T. Park, a Georgian. Regular graduate. 25 years in the Practice of Medicine, with an established reputation throughout the South, for his successful treatment of all kind of diseases. If no cure, money returned. Questions, Price List, and all particulars mailed to any one on application. Advice and Medicine for all old standing diseases, as well as the Opium Habit, forwarded by Express to any part of the U. S. Agents wanted in every section. Address W. T. PARK, M. D., P. O. Box 158, Atlanta, Ga.
August 11, 1875—daun-[illegible]&wtf

Business Directory.

NICK HOLMES, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 78 Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia, solicits the public patronage. Will guarantee all his work. Boots and Shoes specialty. Give him a call. jan9—d3m

THOS. P. STOVALL, formerly of Augusta, Georgia, Commission Merchant, 108 North Fourth Street, St. Louis. nov6—dtf

THOMPSON HOUSE, No. 60 and 62 Broad street. Also, entrance at No. 43½ Whitehall street. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Mrs. T. J. Hunt, Proprietress, formerly from Southwest Georgia, more recently from Richmond House, Gainesville, Ga. nov21—d3m

A. J. DELBRIDGE,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Puts up work with a guarantee of fitting and giving satisfaction,
No. 6 JAMES' BANK BLOCK,
WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA
Work forwarded to any place by Express, or as may be desired. may11—d

DENTISTS.

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. jan 11—tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7—dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

LAWYERS.

HOKE SMITH. W. M. JACKSON.
SMITH & JACKSON, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. James' Bank Block, Atlanta, Ga. jan23—d1m

BOYKIN WRIGHT, ATTORNEY AT Law, Augusta, Georgia. Office, No. 193 Broad street, up stairs. Collections made and promptly remitted. jan21—d3m

LAW CARD.—POPE BARROW, Attorney at Law, Athens, Georgia. Collections made and promptly remitted. jan25, 1876—d1yr

J. S. JAMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW Douglasville, Georgia. Will practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John H James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga, Hon. J. M. James, Ordinary of Douglas, and J. C. Dorsett, Clerk Superior Court of Douglas county. dec 0, 1875—d&w12mo

JOHN L. HOPKINS, Attorney at Law, over Phillips & Crew's Bookstore, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets. Atlanta, Georgia. jan19—d1m

PAUL C. HUDSON, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. Will practice in McDuffie and adjoining counties. Collections a specialty. dec31—d3m

JNO. MILLEDGE, Attorney at Law. No. 2½ Pryor street, opposite the Kimball House. dec29—d1m

W. D. TUTT, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. dec25—d3m

HENRY C. RONEY, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Georgia. Will practice in the Augusta, Northern and Middle Circuits and Supreme Court of the State. Prompt attention given to collections. dec25 d

R. T. NELMS, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties, and the Federal Courts. nov7—d6mo

THOS. J. HOOKS. WM. T. TRIPPE.
HOOKS & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law, Railroad Block, corner Wall and Peachtree streets, Atlanta, Ga. Refer by permission to Governor James M. Smith, Atlanta, Ga; Messrs. McCay & Trippe, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Speer & Hooks, Bankers, Americus, Ga.; V. R. Tommey, Esq., President Georgia Banking and Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.; F. M. Coker, President Bank of the State of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Longley & Robinson, Contractors and Builders, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Maddox & Rucker, Wholesale Tobacconist, Atlanta, Georgia
jan11—d3mo

H. K. M'CAY. R. P. TRIPPE.
McCAY & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law. Office, No. 14 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. aug7, '75—d6mo

ROBERT D WALKER, Jr., Attorney at Law, Savannah, Ga. Prompt attention given to business. Sept. 1, 1875—d1y

JOHN W. OWEN, Attorney at Law, Toccoa City, will practice in the Superior Courts of Banks, Franklin, Hall, Habersham, Rabun and White. Special attention given to the collection of claims. sep19—d3m

DANIEL S. PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—d1y

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law. Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—d1y

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY.
GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec18, '74—d1yr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10,'75—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims. april1, 1875—d12m

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law. Jonesboro, Georgia. Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—d1y

W. S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 8, 1875—d12m

EDWARD J. REAGAN, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties Special attention given to commercial and other collections. nov5, '75—d1y

WILLIAM M. SIMS, Attorney at Law, Washington, Georgia. Will practice in Wilkes and adjoining counties. Collection of claims of non-resident creditors a specialty. nov5—dtf

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15, '75—d1y

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.
BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam.
January 1, 1875—d1yr

GEO. C. TUMLIN, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office—Upstairs, over Bank. nov9—d3m

A Card.

TO all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T Inman, Station D, Bible House, New York. nov21—deod&w6mo

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ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF STATES, AREAS OF RAIN, WITH RISING TEMPERATURE, NORTHEAST TO SOUTHEAST WINDS IN THE GULF STATES, AND LIGHT VARIABLE WINDS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 113⅛ and closed at 113.

LOW MIDDLINGS closed in New York yesterday at 12¼. In Liverpool at 6⅝.

Democratic Executive Committee.

The democratic executive committee of the state will meet in the gentleman's reading room of the Markham House at 12:30 to-day.
THOS. HARDEMAN,
Chairman.

THE Charlotte Observer says cotton by the car load from interior Alabama towns is passing over the Air Line road en route to Norfolk.

MR. FELTON presented last Saturday papers relating to the claim of William N. Garmany, which were referred to the committee on war claims.

THE people of Georgia do not expect their legislators to commit the great mistake of calling a Constitutional Convention, and we do not believe that the mistake will be committed.

GEN. M. C. M. HAMMOND died at Beech Island, South Carolina, on Saturday, of paralysis, in the 61st year of his age. He was a prominent and gallant son of the Palmetto state.

IF Alabama wishes to make as good a selection as Kentucky and Mississippi recently have, the Selma Times thinks she will have to send Gen. John T. Morgan, of Selma, to the United States senate.

MCKEE, who is being tried in St. Louis, was an influential member of the whisky ring. He received $40,000 of the stealings from September, 1871, to November, 1873. He will soon go to meet McDonald and Joyce.

THE vote on the Centennial Bill in congress, stood 146 in favor and 130 against. The yeas and nays are given in another column. It will be seen that the entire Georgia delegation voted against the bill, except Mr. Hill.

MORTON's baseness was well illustrated in the senate last week when he stated that the expenses of the state government of Mississippi were over $5,000,000 in 1864, and only $908,000 in 1874. Divide the former sum by sixty and we have the truth, the value of confederate currency being as sixty to one.

THE South Carolina radicals are in trouble. If the legislature adjourns Gov. Chamberlain will fill the vacant judgships. Whipper wants it to simply take a recess, subject to the call of the presiding officers. But such a call would not be heeded in the summer season, when the average colored legislator has empty pockets, with no prospect of finding anything to steal. Altogether they are considerably non-plussed.

BY a vote of 82 to 20, the Virginia house of delegates has instructed the committee on retrenchment to report a bill reducing by 15 per cent. the per diem of members of the two houses, the salaries of all officers and employees, in the various departments, the compensation of county clerks and commissioners in chancery, and the legal fees of attorneys at law. Should the bill pass, it would result in a saving to the people of at least $100,000 annually.

JUDGE CARLTON B. COLE died in Macon on last Saturday night, in the 73d year of his age. He was born at Amherst, Massachusetts. In 1827 he came to Macon, and began the practice of law in copartnership with Judge Polhill. In 1833 he was appointed judge of the Southern circuit, which position he held for fourteen consecutive years. In 1865 he was elected judge of the Macon circuit, and in 1869, when the judgships were distributed, he was continued in office, and served until 1873, when Judge B. Hill was appointed. He was held in high esteem as a lawyer, judge and citizen.

MOSES AT THE FAIR.

Moses has been to the fair—and Moses has returned with a pair of green-goggles athwart his nose! The peculiar cast thereby given to Moses' vision may be readily conceived.

Our cotemporary of Augusta, the Chronicle & Sentinel, has already bitten into the "Apple of Discord," and the acidulous crab has so puckered its mouth as to twist its utterances in a peculiarly cork-screw manner. We said of the proposition to call a constitutional convention that it was inexpedient because it might disturb the harmony of our party in Georgia and the nation upon the eve of a national contest. The Chronicle and Sentinel says we sang the same song in 1874, and advises us to turn back to the records of that date and see "how enormously out of the way" we were then. We have done so and find that we were right then, and that the policy of 1874 commends itself with greater force in 1876. Will the Chronicle & Sentinel attempt to prove that had a convention assembled in that year, the result would have been the same? We do not believe our cotemporary will either say that that convention would not have promulgated disturbing acts, or that one assembled this year would not do so. In 1874 we had the house of congress to win—now we have the presidency to secure. No action possible to be deferred, which might disturb the harmony of any body of the democracy should be insisted upon until that momentous contest is decided. The reason is stronger to day than in 1874.

Our cotemporary assumes, and the Savannah News pats it upon the back in recognition of the brilliant hypothesis, that we will always oppose any change in the constitution, because it makes Atlanta "the seat of government of this state." That is an assumption so far removed from the hint of an argument that we do not care to combat it. If our cotemporary recognizes no higher motive in clearly spoken convictions than this we may well despair of successfully referring it to other springs of action. The patriotism and state-craft which uses such arguments *ad captandum* and appeals to envy and prejudice must not expect us to gratify its object by combatting its absurd suggestions. We do not even offer in return that if the state's boundary was so changed as to leave Atlanta in Alabama both Augusta and Savannah would shout with joy.

We are next charged with threatening the disruption of the party, should a convention be called, through the agency of "powers in and about Atlanta." The ringing sentences in which thi[illegible] forced construction of our [illegible]ge is denounced are but the rant [illegible] Bombastes. Somebody would be [illegible] delighted if everybody in Georgia, outside of Atlanta, could look at the mighty and dangerous city through the green-goggles! Somebody would be in ecstacy if the state at large, by some freak of infatuation, should fall in behind him as he grasps his wooden broad-sword and marches valorously against the terrible dragon enthroned in Atlanta! All this well-feigned indignation and resentfulness are the sheet-iron thunder and wet-powder lightning of a stage-storm, and the managers of these artificial elemental displays are not profiting their cause by such rumbles and rockets. We have made no cause against others or for ourselves. We have pointed out dangers and they are irritatingly patent.

SPEECH OF GEN. TOOMBS.

In this issue we publish quite a full synopsis of the speech of Gen. Toombs, delivered last night at the Capitol. The speech is its own sufficient answer, and we deem a lengthy reply to it wholly unnecessary. We are satisfied that it increased the number of anti-convention men. We mean by anti-convention men those, who admitting the need of changes in our State Constitution, believe it unwise to effect those changes through a convention of the people assembled the present year. The arguments against the policy of such a course Gen. Toombs met principally with assertions, coupled with repeated declarations that the men favoring the policy of the postponement were impostors, trying to betray the people. Such unwarranted denunciation is no more calculated to assist the friends of a convention than the clap trap about leaving the decision of the question to the people. "Why not leave it to the people," cries Gen. Toombs; "they can decide if they want a convention, and you (legislators) have no right to prevent them." Now, with all due respect to the speaker, this approaches very near to the realm of bosh, pure and unadulterated. The members of the legislature are *not* duty bound to submit the question to the people, unless they were *instructed by their constituents*, or called upon by them to do so. Now Gen. Toombs knows, and every intelligent reading man in Georgia knows that there have not been in the entire State a half dozen meetings for popular demonstrations or demands for a convention. Consequently our legislators are left free to act as seems to them wise and prudent, and to say whether or not the people of Georgia desire a convention. The almost universal silence of the *people* is proof conclusive that they do *not* so desire, and can not be construed otherwise. In view of this undeniable fact, the warning of Gen. Toombs not to "drive the people to desperation," is decidedly melo dramatic, not to say laughable. To beware of driving a people to desperation, when that people raise not a single finger to indicate either warning or a gravitation to despair would be very absurd indeed.

The speaker was careful not to particularize the changes to be made in the Constitution. He could not do so without at once opposing the views of some other advocate of a convention. Herein lies the great danger ahead of division among the people in this year of great local and national political events, engendering trouble at home and disaster abroad. One sentence from the lips of Gen. Toombs shows what *he* would do, and the probable occasion of action furnishing campaign material to our enemies. "Give us a convention," said the speaker, "and I will fix it so that the people shall rule, and the *negro shall never be heard from.*" Of course the radical party would want no better legislation for their purposes, and they would use it diligently. But the people of Georgia are too wise, and their representatives also, to commit so impolitic an act as the calling of a convention during this year of exciting state and federal elections. There will be enough public distraction without it.

The speech of Gen. Toombs abounded in his usual defiant political utterances, but the country now so well knows his position and repeated sentiments, that no harm can come of them. Indeed they are enunciated with such a commingling of undeniable truths and facts touching the history and performances of radicalism as to be more agreeable than otherwise.

THE TREASURY OFFICE.

SENATOR KIBBEE is doing the state a grand service in connection with the state treasury. He began the campaign by exposing the crooked transactions of Henry Clews, and after that subject had been worked to its almost present limit, he turned his attention to the office of treasurer, its obligations, duties and needs. The senate bill on that subject is the result of his investigations and well directed labors.

This bill does not change the manner of election or term of the treasurer, but it dwells upon the subject of his bond, which is to be for $200,000, conditioned as follows:

1. That he will faithfully discharge, execute and perform all and singular the duties of him required, and which may be required by the constitution and laws.

3. That he will faithfully account for and pay over all moneys that may be received by him, from time to time, by virtue of his office.

3. That he will safely deliver to his successor all books, moneys, vouchers, accounts and effects whatsoever belonging to his said office.

Each security on the bond is required, amongst other things, to file with the executive a schedule of all his property; and a lien is created in favor of the state upon all the property to the amount for which the security agreed to be liable. The securities may limit their respective liability on the bond.

Wherever the governor considers the bond insufficient it becomes his duty to require a new bond, and a failure to make such a one within ten days creates a vacancy in the office. The governor may also suspend the treasurer, if a board composed of the comptroller general, secretary of state and attorney general, say that he should be, and fill the place until the next meeting of the legislature.

We give the eighth section of the bill in full: "The governor may exercise a general superintendence over the office of state treasurer, not inconsistent with the provisions prescribed for it by law, and may, at any time, appoint some competent person to examine into the state of such office, for any period of time he may designate, and report its condition to him; and shall have power to require, in writing, of such treasurer to withdraw the public funds from any place of deposit deemed unsafe by him."

The twelfth section of the bill requires the treasurer to keep a durable book, wherein he shall enter each day, in charge against himself, every sum of money received by him, crediting himself with all sums disbursed, but he must state to whom, when and on what account or purpose he paid the sums. In his ledger, he shall keep a general account of receipts and disbursements, which he shall compare with the comptroller's books, and strike a balance on the last day of each quarter of the fiscal year. His accounts with the different banks that hold the funds of the state, shall also be balanced every quarter, and so shall his general cash account. The state deposits shall be placed in banks selected by the treasurer with approval of the governor.

We give three paragraphs of the twelfth section, and also the two last sections of the bill in full:

At the end of every quarter of the year, he shall make a written report, under oath, to the governor, of the several amounts received by him during the three months preceding such report; and he shall also submit to the governor itemized monthly reports of the condition and transactions of the treasury, and the information contained in such monthly reports may be given to the public, from time to time, at the discretion of the governor.

The treasurer shall not, under any circumstances, use himself, or allow others to use, the funds of the state in his hands; and for every violation of this section he is liable to the state for the sum of five hundred dollars, as a penalty, or a forfeiture of his salary, if said forfeiture will pay the penalty incurred.

When he pays the interest or principal of the state debt, upon a warrant issued in his favor, he shall stamp or mark, in a plain and indelible manner, the coupons or bonds on which the payments are made "paid," and deposit the same in the vault of the treasury, to be preserved in the treasurer's office, with the same care as the funds of the state, subject to the order of the general assembly.

Sec. 13. The treasurer shall keep a book in which shall be registered the bonded obligation of the state under appropriate headings, stating the act by which the same is authorized, the amount of bonds issued thereunder, the rate per cent. per annum of the interest thereon, the denomination of said bonds, and the signatures thereto; and said registration by numbers shall follow such captions, with suitable spaces opposite to and pertaining to said particular numbers of each bond, wherein shall be recorded in ink the payment of each coupon on or after its maturity by writing in ink the full word "paid," and said book of registration of bonds shall have suitable and appropriate columns, wherein shall be recorded the numbers of said bonds, the date of negotiation or issue of each bond, the name of the person to whom sold or issued, the date of the payment of each bond, and the name of the person to whom said bond was paid; conforming in the foregoing particulars to the "standard bond book" submitted to the general assembly at the session of the date of this act by the joint finance committee thereof.

Sec. 14. If the treasurer fails to perform the duties of his office, misapplies or uses the funds of the state, fails to account for and pay over any moneys that he may have received by virtue of his office, whereby he became liable to the state, it shall not be necessary to sue his official bond, but the governor is hereby authorized to issue a fi. fa. instanter against the treasurer and his securities for the amount due the state by the treasurer, with the penalties and costs, said fi. fa. to be directed to all and singular the sheriff of said state, and shall be executed by him; and the treasurer and his securities shall have only such defenses as are now allowed tax collectors against fi. fas. issued by the comptroller-general against them.

FACT AND COMMENT.

THE Prince of Wales has been given a silver chair worth $5,000.

CHESS problem upon the European board. Sultan—king in check; Andrassy, knight to play—mate in four moves.

ONE thing is sure: If the sentiments of Blaine are accepted and approved by the north, the centennial exposition is no fit place for southerners.—Charleston News

CALEB CUSHING, who recently celebrated his 76th birthday, has not suffered an hour's sickness during the two years he has been in Spain as United States minister.

WE hear every now and then that this or that congressman has a speech in preparation, and the question recurs, who is preparing it?

ACCORDING to a Nevada paper, Senator Sharon will resign and make room for somebody who will pay some attention to to the duties of the position.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS is the modest sum named as necessary to help the republicans through to a paid victory in New Hampshire.

THE stereotype plates of the Congressional Globe up to 1873 have been offered to the government for sale by F. and J. Rives, sons of the founder of that ponderous publication.

THE San Francisco Journal of Commerce estimates the wheat crop of California at a value of $26,000,000, and, what will surprise many people, the gold and silver crop at a million less.

THE Hartford Courant thinks Senator Morton is "bidding for the support of southern republicans." It reminds one of the chap at an auction, who "bid on the door-plate of a deceased man."—New Haven Register (dem)

"THERE have," says an English journal, "been instances—M. Theirs himself was a very conspicuous one—of a politician having a much stronger position is the country than in parliament."

A paper in Alabama has christened itself the Luxapatilian. The first week its hands will be full answering questions upon the meaning of its name, and the second why it was ever named at all.—Inter-Ocean.

BABCOCK has engaged no less than eight lawyers. This would seem to show a poor sinner in as bad a condition morally as the patient, physically, for whom so many doctors are called.

SENATOR HOWE, of Wisconsin, succeeds Chandler as chairman of the republican national committee. An eminently feeble man, strong only in partisanship, he will make quite a respectable figure head.

THE London Lancet of this week says: "On Friday the Pope, after fatiguing receptions, complained of being unwell. He had an epilaptoid seizure, lasting forty minutes. Since then he has been confined to his bed. Though his health requires the doctor's vigilant care, the grave reports recently circulated are groundless."

MR. Hill has leaped at one bound into a front place in congress, and we do not fear that his bold words, coupled as they are with expressions of genuine love for the union and the American people, will do the cause of the south any harm.—Charleston News and Courier (Dem).

GARIBALDI, the modern Romulus, suffers much from his various wounds, which compel him to keep his bed a part of the time, especially during damp weather. He is inundated with callers from various countries, all of whom he receives courteously.

THE Alaska commercial company supply 80 per cent. of the fur of all the seals killed in the world, and as fashion has raised the price 100 per cent. within the last four years, it will occur to most people here is a monopoly of the genuine anaconda species. Success to congress in its attempts to make it disgorge!

FROM the Indianapolis Sentinel: The Journal says Morton has never been beaten. Wonder if he wasn't defeated again and again for circuit judge before the legislature. Wonder if Willard didn't beat him badly for governor in 1856, and when, pray tell us, was Morton ever elected by the popular voice, except by fraud and ballot-box stuffing on Massachusetts soldier's illegal ballots?

A VIVID illustration of the vanity of human riches and the transitoriness of human greatness growing out of said riches, may be found in the fact that the palatial city residence of the late William C. Ralston, the financial king of San Francisco, a building which cost in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, is now the abode of Budd Doble, the fast-horse-trainer! When Budd shall tumble from his lofty stirrups, who will be his successor in the palace business?

A NORTHERN contemporary asks why should this government in times of profound peace, maintain a general and lieutenant general and their glittering establishments, at a cost of perhaps $75,000 a year, when a major general with his glittering establishment at a cost say of $10,000 a year would do just as well? But if you go on hunting up such conundrums as this, you will rob the government of the luxury of uselessly squandering at least $50,000,000 per annum.

In the early days of the republic, refreshments were always served at the president's receptions. Dr. Mitchell, who was a representative in congress from New York in 1807, wrote a very graphic account of one of these public "feeds," in which he said: "Great mirth and humor prevailed, and you may readily concieve wherefore, when it is computed that besides the smiles, cordiality, and welcome which the company received from their generous entertainer (Mr. Jefferson), they consumed for him a quarter cask of wine, a barrel of punch, and a hundred weight of cake, besides other knicknacks to a considerable amount." This serving of refreshments at the Presidential receptions was kept up by president's Madison, Monroe, and Quincy Adams, but when Jackson came into power the struggles of the democracy for the good cheer provided terminated on several occasions in blows, and custom was discontinued.—N. Y. Times.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The Vote—Yeas, 146; Nays, 130

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The judiciary committee reported a bill reorganizing the judiciary of the United States; recommitted. The centennial bill was resumed and many eloquent speeches were made. Mills of Texas offered an amendment, authorizing the governor of Texas to appoint two commissioners from that state in place of those acting under a former appointment, but on a point of order the amendment was ruled out. Mills explained that Texas desired to be represented at the celebration, but that she would not be represented by two such gentlemen as those who had been appointed. The amendment offered by Sharpley of Pennsylvania, for free admission on the 4th of July and on every Thursday, was rejected. Several other amendments were offered and rejected. The committee then reported the bill to the house with a recommendation that it do pass. A large number of requests to print speeches were granted. The vote was:

Yeas—Adams, Bagly, Baker, of New York; Ballon, Banks, Banning, Barnum, Bass, Blain, Blair, Bliss, Bradley, Brown, of Kansas; Barleigh, Cason, Caswell, Chapin, Chittenden, Clymer, Crapo, Crounse, Cutler, Danforth, Darrall, Davy, Dennison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Egbert, Ellis, Farwell, Forney, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Ganze, Gibson, Hale, Hancock, Haralson, Hardenberg, Harris, of Massachusetts; Harrison, Hathern, Hewitt, of New York; Hill, Hoar, Hoag, Hopkins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Jenks, Jones, of New York; Kasson, Kelly, Ketchum, King, Lamar, Landers, of Connecticut; Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Luttrell, Macky, of South Carolina; Mackey, of Pennsylvania; Magoon, Marsh, McDougall, McCrary, McDell, Meade, Miller, Money, Monroe, Morry, Morgan, Mutchler, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Oliver, O'Neill, Page, Phillips, of Kansas; Pierce, Piper, Plaister, Platt, Powell, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Randall, Reagin, John Reilly, Robbins of Pennsylvania, Robbins of North Carolina, Roberts, Ross of New Jersey, Ross of Pennsylvania, Simpson, Schleycher, Schumaker, Selyee, Sinnickson, Slemons, Smalls, Smith of Pennsylvania, Strait, Stowell, Swann, Tarbox, Teese, Thompson, Throckmorton, Townsend of New York, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Vanvoorhes, Waddell, Wallace of South Carolina, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Walls, Ward, Wells of Missouri, Wells of Mississippi, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whiting, Wiggington, Williams of New York, A. S. Williams of Michigan, Williams, of Wisconsin, Welchire, Wood of Pennsylvania, Wood of New York, Woodburn. Woodworth and Young—146.

Nays—Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagly, J. H. Bagly, Baker, of Indiana. Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown of New York, Buckner, Burchard, of Illinois, Burchard of Wisconsin, Cabell, Caldwell, of Ala., Caldwell, of Tenn., Campbell, Candler, Cannan, Cate, Caulfield, Clarke, of Ky., Clark, of Mo., Cochran, Collins, Conger, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Culberson, Davis, Debolt, Debrell, Douglass, Durham, Eden, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Fort, Franklin, Fuller, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hamilton, of Ind., Harris, of Ga, Harris, of Virginia, Hartridge, Hartsell, Halcher, Haymond, Hendee, Henderson, Henkle, Hereford, Hartt of Ala., Holmon, Hooker, Hooskins, House, Hunton, Jones of New Hampshire, Joyce Kehr, Kimball, Knott, Landers, of Ind. Lewis, Lord, Lynde, McFarland, McMahon, Metcalfe, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, New, Phelps, Phillips of Mo. Poppleton, Potter, Rea, Rice Riddle, Robinson, Rusk, Savage, Saylor, Scales, Sheakley. Singleton, Smith, of Ga, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Sterger, Stevenson, Stone, Terry, Thomas, Thornburg, Tucker, Tufts, Turney, Vance, of Ohio, Vance. of N. C, Waldron, Walker, of Va. Walling, Walsh, Whitthorne, Wike, Willard, Williams, of Del., Williams, of Ind. W. B. Williams, of Mich, Willis, Wilson, of West Virginia; Wilson of Iowa, and Yeates—130.

The House adjourned.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The house committee on appropriations have decided to reduce all salaries commencing with their own.

The committee on education and labor considered the bill reimbursing William and Mary college, of Virginia, for buildings destroyed during the war.

No southern nominations.

The president, in reply to a call of the house, for correspondence between this country and European nations other than Spain, regarding Cuba, states that there is none, and the correspondence on this subject with other nations is only in the shape of notes to American ministers to present to the several governments, and there was not to be a correspondence between this nation and other powers.

The centennial bill passed by 146 to 130.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The finance committee of the senate has agreed to report favorably on the nomination of McGraw as auditor of the postoffice department.

The house committee has agreed to report favorably the bill to allow criminals to testify in certain cases. The object of the bill is supposed to be to learn what Joyce knows about the whisky frauds.

The diplomatic committee approves the reduction of salaries, recommended by the appropriations committee, for diplomatic and consular services.

The appropriations committee struck out the appropriation for seven clerks for the house, reduced the salaries of members of congress foom $5,000 to $4,000, and proposed to make a reduction ten per cent on all the civil government's employees.

Senate—Sargent presented a petition to allow the women of the district, suffrage. He said the movement was making progress, and he knew no better place to make the experiment than at the capitol of of the country. Referred to district committee.

Additional petitions for Texas Pacific railroad company, on public lands reported without amendment.

Senate bill to repeal section 2308 of the revised statutes of the United states

Booth of Cal., and Withers of Va., are voting with the republicans for the bill.

The citizens of Wisconsin petition for abolition of the senate of the United states. Referred to judiciary committee.

Gordon introduced a bill for the relief of Wm. S. McComb, of Ga.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

Winslow's Forgeries.

BOSTON, January 25.—It is believed that neither the Daily News or Boston Post is affected by the transactions of Hon. E. D. Winslow. It is thought that his forgeries will reach $100,000. Winslow, with his family, decamped last Thursday.

BOSTON, January 25.—Winslow probably left a few days ago on some steamer. The Journal estimates the paper discounted for him over two hundred thousand dollars. He was educated for the ministry of the Methodist church; served as chaplain in two regiments during the war; was also chaplain in the navy; has since officiated in several churches; was formerly publisher of Zion's Herald, and was a member of the legislature in 1873-4-5. It is stated that before his disappearance he made several efforts to negotiate the paper, but the endorsements were detected as forgeries, and he was threatened with exposure.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, Ga., January 25, 1876.

HON. HIRAM WARNER, CHIEF JUSTICE.
HONS. L. E. BLECKLEY AND JAMES JACKSON, JUDGES.

Reported Exclusively for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

Greenway et ux. vs. Goss. Equity, from Fannin.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainant against the defendants for equitable relief in which the following facts are substantially alleged; that in March 1866, the complainant sold to one Greenway a settlement of land in Dawson county for $700 and took his note for the purchase money, making him a warranty deed. After the maturity of the note given for the land, suit was instituted threon, and judgment obtained in April 1872. The complainant also alleges that the defendant, for the purpose of defeating the collection of his debt by the sale of said land under the execution issued on his judgment, fraudulently exchanged the same with one Forester for a settlement of land in Fannin county, said Forester having no notice that the purchase money was due for the land in Dawson county. Soon after the exchange of lands as aforesaid, the defendant went into possession of the land in Fannin county, and for the purpose of defeating the collection of complainant's debt, procured his wife Drucilla, to apply for, and obtain a homestead on the the land in Fannin, which was all the property owned by defendant, that he is insolvent, and that said exchange of land as before stated between defendant and Forester, was made for the express purpose of defeating the collection of complainant's debt due for the purchase money of the land in Dawson county. That the sheriff of Fannin county doubts his right and authority to levy the complainant's execution upon the homestead land in Fannin county and sell the same for the purchase money due for the land in Dawson county, and has refused to do so, although the same is equitably bound for the payment thereof, wherefore the complainant prays for a decree that the homestead lands in Fannin county may be sold and the proceeds thereof be applied to the payment of his judgment debt for the purchase money due for the land in Dawson county, which was exchanged for the land in Fannin county, on which the homestead is located. To this bill of the complainant the defendants demurred for want of equity, and because the complainant had a complete remedy at law. The court overruled the demurrer and the defendants excepted. If the contract on which the complainant's judgment is founded, had been made subsequently to the adoption of the constitution of 1868 allowing the homestead exemption, we should have sustained the complainant's bill in view of the allegations contained therein, but inasmuch as the contract of indebtedness was made prior to 1868, the homestead exemption on the land is not valid as against the complainant's judgment founded on that contract, and the plain, simple, remedy for the complainant, is to levy his execution upon the land in Fannin county, and have the same sold in satisfaction thereof. If the sheriff shall refuse to levy the execution on the land when instructed to do so, the law provides an ample remedy against the sheriff for his neglect of duty.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

Thos. F. Greer; C. D. Phillips; H. P. Bell, for plaintiffs in error.

Wier Boyd, for defendant.

Garvin, executor, vs. Whelchel. Complaint, from Lumpkin.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant on three promissory notes, two of which were for the sum of $127 50 each, dated 1st December, 1869, and due one day after date. The other note was for the sum of $43 18, dated 15th of March, 1870, and due one day after date. The defendant pleaded the statute of limitations of 1869 in bar of the plaintiff's action, alleging therein that the notes sued on were given in renewal of notes made before the first day of June, 1865. The plaintiff demurred to the defendant's plea of the statute of limitations; the court sustained the demurrer, and the defendant excepted. The contracts sued on were not contracts made prior to the first of June, 1865, and therefore were not within the provisions of the act of 1869. Contracts made subsequently to the 1st of June, 1865, although the same may be in renewal of contracts made before that time, are not within the provisions of the act of 1869, but are governed by the limitation laws contained in the Code.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Wier Boyd, for plaintiff in error. J. F. Langston, for defendant.

Thornton vs. Wilson. Certiorari, from Gwinnett.

WARNER, C. J.

This case came before the court below on a certiorari from a justice court in relation to the distribution of money raised by the sale of the property of one Pressly. The money was claimed by Wilson under a distress warrant for rent, which was levied on the 14th June 1874. Thornton also claimed the money under an attachment which was levied on Pressly property on the 29th of June 1874. And also on a lien in the nature of a mortgage executed by Pressly to him, to indemnify him as security, dated 5th of May 1874, but which had not been foreclosed. The plaintiff in attachment insisted that Wilson's distress warrant was void because it was proved to have been issued by his son W. W. Wilson, notary public. The justice ordered the money to be divided nearly equally between the respective claimants. Wilson sued out a cerdiorari to the superior Court, and on the hearing thereof, the court sustained the certiorari, and set the judgment of the justice aside and ordered the entire fund in the justice court to be paid to the distress warrant of Wilson. Whereupon Thornton excepted.

It appears from the evidence in the record that the money in the hands of the justice for distribution was raised from the sale of Pressly's property under the distress warrant levied thereon in favor of Wilson. If the distress warrant was void, then there was no money legally raised in the hands of the justice to be distributed. But we do not think the distress warrant was void; the issuing of the distress warrant was a ministerial act on the part of the justice, and created no lien on the property of the defendant therein until it was levied. This case comes within the principle ruled in the case of Blount vs. Wells, decided at the last term (not yet reported). The mortgage was not entitled to claim the money for it had not been foreclosed. There was no error in ordering the money in the hands of the justice to be paid to the plaintiff in the distress warrant. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

H. L. Patterson, by H. P. Bell, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Burkhalter vs. Baker. Possessory warrant, from Cobb.

WARNER, C. J.

This case came before the court below on a certiorari from the decision of a justice of the peace on a possessory warrant issued under the 4032 section of the Code, to recover the possession of a buggy and harness. The justice, after hearing the evidence of the respective parties as to the question of possession of the buggy and harness, awarded the same to the plaintiff in the warrant. The defendant sued out a certiorari to the superior court, and on the hearing thereof, the court passed the following order: "It is ordered by the court that the certiorari be and the same is hereby dismissed, and the judgment of the court below be sustained." Whereupon the plaintiff in certiorari excepted. The policy of the statute in this class of cases is to submit the question of possession of the property to the decision of a judicial officer, so as to prevent strife and violence and a breach of the peace, in obtaining the possession thereof. The justice before whom the case was tried, having awarded the possession of the buggy and harness to the plaintiff in the warrant from whose possession it was alleged therein to have been taken, and the judge of the superior court, on the hearing of the certiorari, having remanded the case under the provisions of 4040th section of the Code sustaining the decision of the justice under the evidence in the record, and the question of possession of the buggy and harness being exclusively a question of fact for the decision of the justice from the facts before him, we affirm the judgment of the judge in dismissing the certiorari.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Geo. N. Lester, for plaintiff in error.
Gartrell & Dunwoody, for defendant.

Weice vs. Marbuts. Dower, from Fannin.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an application for dower in a lot of land in Fannin county, the applicant claiming the same as the widow of A. T. Churchhill, deceased. The right of the applicant to dower in the land was contested, and on the trial of that issue, the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict against the widow's right to dower in the land. Whereupon she made a motion for a new trial on the several grounds stated therein, which was granted by the court, and the contestant excepted. The main question in the case was, whether Churchhill, the husband of the applicant for dower, was seized and possessed of the land at the time of his death. It appears from the evidence in the record, that Churchhill died in 1858, or in 1859, probably in 1858. It also appears from the evidence that Ackworth obtained a judgment against Churchhill in May, 1858, for $545 principal, besides interest thereon, upon which an execution issued on the 20th of May 1858. This execution was levied on the land by the sheriff of Fannin county on the 14th of June, 1858, as the property of the defendant, the sheriff reciting in his levy that he had given the defendant in possession notice thereof. The sale of the land under this levy appears to have been suspended by the interposition of a claim, as is shown by the entry of the sheriff on the execution.

It further appears, that on the 29th of May, 1867, the execution was again levied on the land by the sheriff, and the same sold on the 6th of July, 1867, and was purchased by Weise, the contestant, the sheriff making him a deed thereto, in which it is recited, that the land was seized and sold as the property of the defendant, Churchhill. There was evidence going to show that Churchhill never was in possession of the land, and there was parol evidence (admitted without objection) going to show that Churchhill had sold the land in his lifetime to Davis, and that Davis rented the land and received the rent therefor, but there was no evidence that Churchhill sold the land after the date of the judgment. There was no paper title to the land shown to, or from Churchhill in his life time. The court charged the jury substantially as follows: That if Weise, the contestant, claims title to the land under the sheriff's deed, the same having been sold as the property of Churchhill, then he is estopped to deny that Churchhill was seized and possessed of the land at the time of his death, and that his widow would be entitled to dower therein as against any lien created by her husband in his lifetime; that if the evidence shows that the land was sold at sheriff's sale after the death of Churchhill as his property, and the contestant, Weise, claims under that sale, he cannot deny that Churchhill owned the land at the time of his death. If the charge of the court was right (and we think it was in view of the evidence in the record) then the verdict was contrary to the charge of the court, and the new trial was properly granted on that ground. The defendant in the execution, Churchhill, was in the possession of the land at the time of the first levy thereon by the sheriff, on the 14th day of June, 1858, according to his return, and if Churchhill was the owner of the land at the time of the rendition of the judgment against him, and it was sold as his property after his death, and purchased by Weise, the contestant, at sheriff's sale, as the property of Churchhill, he claiming title to the land under that sale, is estopped from denying that it was Churchill's property so as to defeat his widow's claim to dower therein. There was no error in granting the new trial. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

H. P Bell, J. C. Wellborn, for plaintiff in error.

J. A. Jervis, John S. Fain, M. L. Smith, Thomas F. Greer, for defendants.

Bowie, adm'r. vs. Findly et al. Equity, from Hall.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by complainant against the defendants praying for the rescission and cancellation of a contract for the exchange of certain described lands, specified in the complainant's bill, on the ground of alleged misrepresentation and fraud as to the defendant's unincumbered title to the lands which he exchanged for complainant's lands. On the trial of the case the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict in favor of the defendants. A motion was made for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the charge of the court, and because the court erred in ruling out the interrogatories of C. B. Wellborn, and because the verdict was contrary to the evidence and the weight of the evidence—which motion for a new trial was overruled, and the complainant excepted. The general rule of practice in our courts is believed to have been, that when a case has been dismissed before any trial has been had, that the entire case is out of court, including the interrogatories taken in that case which have not been read in evidence, unless there is some order of the court, or agreement of the parties, that the same may be used and read in another case. In order to take a case out of that general rule, and to allow the interrogatories taken in the dismissed case to be read in another case upon substantially the same issue, and between substantially the same parties, some good reason should be at least shown, either that the witness is dead, or disqualified, or is not accessible. If it is sought to use the testimony of the witness taken in the dismissed case on the trial of another case upon substantially the same issue, between substantially the same parties, on either of the grounds before stated, reasonable notice should be given by the party seeking to introduce it to the adverse party, of his intention to do so, and the grounds therefor. In the case now before us, it does not appear that the witness is dead, or disqualified, or or that he was not as accessible to have examined in this case as when he was examined in the dsimissed case, and no notice was given to the defendants of the intention of the complainant to introduce the evidence of the witness taken in the dismissed case, and for these reasons the interrogatories of the witness, taken in the dismissed case, were properly ruled out by the court. Whether the verdict was contrary to the charge of the court, depends altogether upon the opinion the jury entertained of the evidence before them. The charge of the court was substantially correct in view of the facts of the case, and the question of fraud in the exchange of the property, was exclusively a question for the jury under the evidence and charge of the court, and they having found in favor of the defendants, there is sufficient evidence in the record to sustain their verdict, and as the presiding judge before whom the case was tried, was satisfied with it, we will not interfere to control his discretion in refusing the motion for a new trial.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

John L. Wimpy; Emory Speer; N. L. Hutchins, for plaintiff in error.

Estes & Boyd; J. F. Langston; J. N. Dorsey, for defendants.

Mathews vs. The State. Murder, from Oconee.

BLECKLEY, J.

The newly discovered evidence in this case suggest such a doubt as to whether the prisoner's offence may not be voluntary manslaughter instead of murder, that, although not fully convinced that he is entitled to a new trial under the strict rules of law, this court, in the exercise of the discretion confided to it by statute, directs a new trial, in order that the prisoner may have his case examined, in the light of all the evidence, by a jury, whose province it will be to look at the facts themselves, and not suffer the doubt above indicated to influence their finding unless a like doubt shall arise in their own minds by reason of the evidence which shall come before them, nor unless it shall moreover seem to them to be a reasonable doubt.

Judgment reversed.

Cobb, Erwin & Cobb; S. P. Thurmond; J. R. Lyle; P. G. Thompson, for plaintiff in error.

Emory Speer, solicitor general, for the state.

McClure and Bryson vs. Smith, Governor. Scire facias, from Union.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. When the contents of pleadings are recited in the bill of exceptions differently from what they actually are in the pleadings themselves as copied out at full length in the record, such recitals will be disregarded, and the record will [illegible] correct.

2. The sheriff, after making an arrest under a bench warrant for misdemeanor, having taken bail, approved the bond, and discharged the prisoner, has no power subsequently, although he has not returned the bond to the clerk's office, to stipulate with the sureties for their protection, to add other sureties to the bond; and his failure to comply with such an undertaking is no bar to a judgment of forfeiture in behalf of the state.

Judgment affirmed.

Thomas F. Greer, for plaintiffs in error.

C. D. Phillips, solicitor general, for the state.

Banks & Bro. vs. Besser. Complaint, from Lumpkin.

BLECKLEY, J.

The Code (§2781) declares that upon no bills or notes except those made for negotiation or intended to be negotiated at a *chartered* bank, shall notice or protest be held necessary to charge the indorser; therefore, a note payable on its face "at the bank of Banks & Bro.," which bank is not *chartered* but simply a private banking office, is not subject to notice or protest in order to charge the indorser.

Judgment reversed.

Wier Boyd, for plaintiffs in error.

W. P. Price, C. D. Phillips, for defendant.

Cohen vs. Prater. Certiorari, from Hall.

BLECKLEY, J.

The indorsee of a note containing no negotiable words, is chargeable with notice of all defects in the consideration, although he takes it before due and for value. The negotiable paper which is not subject to such a defence, in the hands of a bona fide indorsee, is paper which the parties render negotiable as a part of their express contract, and not such as, wanting negotiable words, the statute alone renders negotiable for the purpose of passing the legal title and enabling the indorsee or assignee to sue in his own name.

Judgment affirmed.

Estes & Boyd; W. U. Garrard, for plaintiff in error.

J. F. Langston, for defendant.

Harrell vs. Hannum & Coleman. Injunction, from Dodge.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Citizens generally have no strict right of common of pasture in the "woods," or upon the unenclosed lands of others; and an injunction will not be granted to restrain land-owners or other persons, from unlawfully firing the woods at undue seasons of the year, to the injury or destruction of the range for cattle, where the injunction is applied for by a proprietor of cattle who rests his bill upon the right of common of pasture, but shows no right other than that enjoyed, or which might be enjoyed alike by the public in general.

2. If equity will in any case restrain a breach of the law which restricts the firing of the woods to the months of February and March, will it do so where the system of burning complained of is a few acres at a time, and where cause for penal actions and criminal prosecutions on account of past execution of the system has already happened, and the complainant does not show by his bill that he has either sued or prosecuted the defendants for their past acts? Quere?

Judgment affirmed.

L. A. Hall, for plaintiff in error; J. F. DeLacey, for defendants.

McElreath vs The State, Burglary, from Forsyth.

BRECKLEY, J.

As a mill-house is not one of the buildings expressly mentioned in the statute defining burglary, and as it may or may not be a place of business, an indictment for burglary which alleges the offence to have been committed by breaking and entering a mill-house with intent to steal, and which neither by description nor substantial averment, designates the house as a place of business, is fatally defective, and judgment thereon will be arrested.

Judgment reversed.

Geo. N. Lester; J. S. Clements; R. P. Lester, for plaintiffs in error.

C. D. Phillips, solicitor general, for the state.

Warner, C. J., concurred.

JACKSON, J., dissenting.

A mill-house, ex vi termini, is a place of business where valuable goods are stored, and would be so understood by the jury, without additional descriptive words in an indictment for burglary, especially where it is alleged that it was the intent of the defendant to steal corn therefrom.

Poney Jones vs. The State. Burglary, from Lumpkin.

JACKSON, J.

1. The entry of nolle prosequi and withdrawal from the jury of a criminal case, after it has been submitted to the jury on a good indictment, without the consent of the defendant, is error, and equivalent to an acquittal on a plea of former jeopardy.

Reynolds vs. The State, 3rd Ga. 69.

2. The allegation that the offense was committed on an impossible day, or a day subsequent to the trial, does not make the indictment bad. 25 Ga., 515; Williams vs. The State (last term).

3. A plea that defendant was put on trial for the same transaction under valid indictment for simple larceny, and the case nol prossed and withdrawn from the jury without his consent, is good in bar of a subsequent indictment for burglary. Having been in jeopardy of liberty once, he cannot be put in jeopardy again for the same transaction, save on his own motion for a new trial after conviction, or in case of mistrial. Constitution, Code 5000—Holt vs The State, 38 Ga., 187.

Judgment reversed.

Wier Boyd; Estes & Boyd, for plaintiff in error.

C. D. Phillips, solicitor general, for the state.

H. M. Hammett vs. James S. Morris. Illegality, from Cobb.

JACKSON, J.

1. A judgment against a garnishee is ancillary to, and dependent upon, the judgment against the principal debtor. When the latter is paid off and satisfied, the former is *functus officio*; the purpose for which it was entered up has been accomplished in another way, and it ceases to be a valid process for any purpose except perhaps for costs.

2. Therefore, its transfer by the plaintiff to the principal debtor after the judgment against such principal debtor is satisfied, conveys no title to him to the judgment against the garnishee, and all subsequent transfers, being dependent upon the validity of this first assignment, are equally invalid. The debt due by the garnishee to the principal debtor, is a valid, subsisting debt, but the judgment as a process for its collection is extinguished.—8 Ga. 547.

Judgment affirmed.

C. D. Phillips; Geo. N. Lester, for plaintiff in error.

W. T. & W. J. Winn, for defendant.

John A. Buffington vs. Wm. W. Hilley, Distress warrant, from Cobb.

JACKSON, J.

1. Except in cases of special liens for rent on crops made on the land rented, a landlord may distrain for rent without any previous demand of payment from his tenant. Code §1977-§4082.

Judgment reversed.

Geo. N. Lester; Gartrell and Dunwoody, for plaintiff in error.

David Irwin, for defendant.

Joseph E. Thurmond vs The State. Assault and battery, from Jackson. Motion in arrest of judgment.

JACKSON, J.

1. When two defendants are indicted for an assault with intent to murder in the same bill, and the first count charges both with the offense and then specifies the particular acts done by one, and the second count specifies the particular acts done by the other, on the same day and against the same person, and one is put on trial and found guilty of assault and battery, and a motion is made to arrest the judgment on the ground that the indictment is double; held, that the objection is formal merely, and not good in arrest of judgment.

2. In such case the indorsement of "true bill" on the indictment applies to both defendants.

3. Where one of the defendants only is on trial, a general verdict of guilty applies to him, and is sufficiently certain without naming him as the defendant who is on trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Floyd & Silman; W. J. Pike, for plaintiff in error.

Emory Speer, solicitor general, for the state.

S. S. Reynolds vs. T. R. Martin et al, executors, etc. Auditor's report in equity, from Hall.

JACKSON, J.

1. It is not error to refuse to continue a cause arising on exceptions to an auditor's report on the ground of time to procure the attendance of witnesses, when the exceptions are purely matters of law, and all the facts necessary to determine them may be found in the record and the report.

2. But when the auditor's report finds simply a balance due, as in this case, $114.00, and does not specify the result reached by him on any issue either of law or fact submitted for his investigation and made by the pleadings, the report is too vague and indefinite, no exceptions can be made intelligently thereto; nor can the court well determine whether the auditor erred in law, or the jury review with facility his finding on any issue of fact. In such case, the report should be remanded to the auditor for want of fullness and certainty.

Judgment reversed.

Estes & Boyd, for plaintiff in error.

J. F. Langston, for defendants

Joseph E. Thurmond vs. The State. Assault and battery, from Jackson. Motion for new trial.

JACKSON, J.

1. This court will not control the court below in the exercise of his discretion in refusing to grant a new trial where no error appears in the charge and the evidence is conflicting, there being enough to sustain the verdict.

2. Although the solicitor general state to the jury that he will not insist on a verdict of guilty of assault with intent to murder, but assault and battery only, it is not such error in the court to charge the law of assault with intent to murder as to require a new trial, if the verdict be only assault and battery.

Judgment affirmed.

Floyd & Silman; W. J. Pike, for plaintiff in error.

Emory Speer, solicitor general, for the state.

Clubbed and Robbed.

SARATOGA, January 25.—J. W. Fonda was waylaid, clubbed and robbed of a considerable sum of money last night. He is now dead. No clue.

Sentenced.

WORCESTER, January 25.—Lucius W. Pond has been sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary

Fire.

AMHERST, January 25.—The hotel owned by Mr. Shaw of Boston, was burned. The loss is estimated at $50,000. It was occupied by Joseph Goodwin.

The Marion.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 25.—The steamer Marion sails for Norfolk where she will be examined, and sail from thence to the Mediterranean.

Snow.

OGDEN, January 25.—The trains on the Central Pacific road are still blocked by snow.

Successful Rising.

PANAMA, January 25.—Successful rising at Gracias under Gen. Medina against President Lerra, of Honduras.

A Destructive Fire.

SUNCOOK, January, 25.—Four wooden blocks of stores burned. Loss $35.000.

Herring Fishing.

HALIFAX, January 25.—Herring fishing in Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands, New Foundland, is a complete failure.

McKee's Trial.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—Judge Dillon decided that if McKee's trial must go on, he would at the close tell the jury how little weight should attach to the unsupported testimony of the confessed accomplices

The Erie Railway.

LONDON, January 25.—The Dundee Advertiser says that O. G. Miller and Robert Fleming, of Dundee, have been requested to undertake the reorganization of the Erie railway resolved upon at a recent London meeting. They accept and start for New York Saturday.

More About the Centennial.

AMSTERDAM, January 25.—King William formally opened, at Crystal Palace temporary exposition, articles destined for the Philadelphia centennial.

Bismarck.

BERLIN, January 25.—It is stated that the national liberal party will give Bismark a full support relative to the Arnim clauses of the penal code.

Vessel Repaired.

HAVRE, January 25.—The Lamerique has been fully repaired, and sails for New York next week.

Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, January 25.—The elections are ended. Total number of deputies elected, 406; of these 30 are supporters of Sagasta, 10 clericals, contonolist 364, ministerialists sinor Castelor is only monderate.

HENDAGE, January 25.—A dispatch from Rentera announces Alfonsisto making a general movement. Heavy firing around San Sebastain, and eight battallions advancing on the neigboring Carlists positions. Later advices from Rentera report the fighting continues. Alfonsisto are rapidly gaining ground in the neighborhood of La Sarte and Ogarzan. No idea can be formed yet of the losses on either side.

Quartering their Children on the Government.

The republican leaders have at least the virtue of taking good care of their own households—at the public expense. Grant has pensioned all his kindred and connections of ever kind. Frelinghuysen, Howe, and the principal senators, convert their sons or their relatives into clerks of committees, with high pay and nothing to do. Mr. Blaine has a brother in the Senate's employ, and another as paymaster in the army, and others of his family are said to be taken care of elsewhere. Mr. Fish has a son, secretary of legation at Berlin. Bancroft Davis has a son, clerk of the Alabama commission. Even the emmaculate Washburne, who recenrly revived his old-fashioned notions as a bid for the nomination; has just had his son appointed secretary of legation at St. Petersburg. So they go. The families are getting established in diplomacy, as they are in the army and navy.—New York Sun.

There is a sect in Scotland "calling themselves Christian Israelites, who claimed to have received a revelation from God that they are descendants of Israel, whom the Lord is thus gathering from among the nations, according to His promise by His prophets. They keep sixth-day night, and also the hour from 10 to 11 a. m. of first duy as sacred time, by special revelation. They practice circumcision, and will not use mixed clothing, food and seed."

Amusements.

The First Annual Ball
Of the Catholic Total Abstinence
Benevolent Society
will take place at Concordia Hall,
Wednesday evening, Feb. 2, 1876.
Tickets $1 00, admitting gentleman and ladies. jan26-d1t

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.
ALEX CALHOUN..........MANAGER
TWO EVENINGS,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
January 28th and 29th,
America's Favorite Artiste!—The Peerless Comedienne and Vocalist.
Miss Katie Putnam,
And her Unrivalled Comedy Company.
FRIDAY EVENING—The new version of Charles Dickens' celebrated creation
The Old Curiosity Shop!
LITTLE NELL, With Songs, THE MARCHIONESS With song & dances, | Katie Putnam
In which characters she is acknowledged without a rival on the continent. Change of plays every evening. Full cast of characters in programmes. Seats can be secured at the usual places without extra charge. Admission 50cts, 75cts and $1.
jan25—dtd

LADIES' FAIR!
For the Benefit of the
Jewish Synagogue
will be continued, by general request, until
WEDNESDAY NIGHT!
January 26th, 1876,
—AT—
CONCORDIA HALL!
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
jan21—d5t

New Advertisements.

RUPTURE
AND ITS
RADICAL CURE
By DR. MARSH'S
CELEBRATED
RADICAL CURE TRUSS

THE citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country, who are so unfortunately afflicted, now have the opportunity to procure the above named valuable appliances, and be relieved of the suffering and danger attending it. I respectfully announce that I have taken Rooms at the Markham House, and shall remain until Friday, January 28th, (by request), and cordially invite those who are in need of valuable experience in the treatment of HERNIA (or Ruptures) to call and be convinced the efficacy of my appliances.

In connection with my stock of TRUSSES I have an assortment of imported SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, used for the relief of Varicose Veins and Swollen Limbs; SILK ELASTIC BELTS, for Abdominal Support, SILK SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

Measurements will be taken, and Dr. Marsh's valuable appliances supplied, for the following named physical deformities: Club-Feet, Bow-Legs, Knock-Knees, Spinal Curvatures and Weak-Knees.

As my stay is limited I advise all who need my services to call early, so that they may receive the required attention.

DR. S. S. K. DUNSHEE,
Of Dr. Marsh's Truss and Bandage Institute, 2 Vesey street, Astor House, New York. P. O. Box 3296. Established forty years. ADVICE GRATIS. jan23-d3t

ATTENTION K. of P.
YOU are commanded by your D. D. G. C. Henry Banks, Jr., to meet promptly in your Castle Hall, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
W. K. MANGHAM, C. C.
H. H. DICKSON, C. C.
jae25 d1t C. E. HARMAN, C. C.

ATTENTION, JERICHOS!
THE officers and members of Atta Lodge, K. of J., are earnestly requested to attend a regular meeting of their Lodge THIS EVENING. Election of officers and other important business to be attended to. Hall corner Broad and Mitchell streets. jan26—d1t

ATTENTION, GRANGERS.
YOU can buy all grades of FURNITURE at
"GRANGER PRICES,"
at CASTLEBERRY & CO.'S,
Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets.
jan26—d2t

Collecting Agency.
I HAVE established an agency in Griffin for the collection and adjustment of doubtful claims. Wholesale merchants having doubtful claims on parties in this or adjacent counties, would do well to consult me personally or by mail.
Office in Press and Cultivator office, Almah Hall. F. S. FITCH.
jan26—d1t

DETERMINED TO BEGIN
OUR
Clearing Sale
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING.
AT ONCE.
We announce to our patrons and the public generally, that having completed our YEARLY INVENTORY of stock on hand, we have
Marked Down
every lot to the lowest notch; in some instances as much as 15 per cent. reduction has been made.
In view of these facts, those who intend making purchases of Gents' and Boy's Clothing will have a rare opportunity by giving this their early consideration.
Very Respectfully,
Haas Bros
O.K. STORE,
32 Whitehall St.
Look for the big Gold "O. K." hanging in the doorway.
jan16—dtf

Price, Twenty-five Cents.
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING
NINETY-NINTH EDITION.
Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000, according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
41 Park Row, New York.
—dtf

I HAVE founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seed DIRECTLY FROM THE GROWER and I therefore offer FREE to every man and woman in the United States who cultivates a farm, tills a vegetable garden, or plants a flower garden, my large, Illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 1876; it contains, in addition to the choicest kinds produced in Europe, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VARIETIES OF VEGETABLE SEED GROWN ON MY FOUR SEED FARMS. Customers of last season need not write for it. As the original introducer of the Hubbard, Marblehead and Butman Squashes, Phinney's Melon, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I solicit your patronage. All seed sold under three warrants. A hundred thousand catalogues will be issued and sent out the first of January.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.
jan20—djan20&feb3&w2t

Georgia Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.	
Leaves Augusta	8 05 a m
Leaves Atlanta	12 42 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Augusta	8 [illegible] p m
Night Passenger Train.	
Leaves Augusta	8 20 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 05 a m
Arrives at Augusta	7 15 a m
Covington Accommodation Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a [illegible]
Arrives at Covington	7 00 p [illegible]

Planter's Hotel,
AUGUSTA..................GEORGIA.
THIS well known Hotel having been remodeled, enlarged, thoroughly renovated and newly furnished during the summer of 1875, is now open with increased facilities for the accommodation of the Traveling Public. Special inducements offered to Commercial Travelers.
B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.
Also, Proprietor of the Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C. A winter resort open November to June.

—keeps four pet poo-

...ily, Or expressly for debu- ...ugh favor this season.

—Mapleson is Titiens' "manager." ...nce, of course he is not her husband.

—Evening dresses are more and more composed of light airy fabrics.

—Miss Braddon performs household duties until noon, and then writes all the afternoon.

—The main building at the centennial will be decorated with 10,000 silk flags.

—When a man dies now-a-days worth over $1,000,000 the first question everybody asks is: "How many wives does he leave?"

—Admiral Porter's daughters will give a leap year party on the 29th of February at their home in Washington.

—The women's club in New York has over $1,500 in its treasury, while most of the men's club's are heavily in debt.

—There is a decree forbidding a Viennese beer dealer to deal out foam below a certain mark on the glass.

—Everywhere in Italy snails are eaten, at Rome badgers are reckoned a delicacy, and at Nice foxes are exposed for sale in the market.

—Brignoli has come down from his upper register, and will condescend to sing once more in the United States. His poverty, but not his will, consents.

—Elder Lewis, of the Detroit Free Press, says: "If a Mormon takes four wives to Washington he will be arrested for bigamy. If he leaves three at home they will smash up the furniture and tear up the garden.

—Ten young ladies have been heard from who have sworn off from wearing pull-backs; but they have gone to chewing gum for consolation and antidotal intidotal influence.—Richmond Enquirer.

—The crown princess of Prussia will be the recipient of a wreath of finely tinted autumn leaves, prepared and framed by the students of the art college at Syracuse, N. Y.

—"Perley," of the Boston Journal, says that the belle of the Washington season, in the eyes of the ladies up to date, has been Miss Butler Duncan, of New York, a tall and graceful blonde.

—When a Canada girl loves she loves like a hand-engine going to a fire. In a breach of promise suit it was shown that a young lady wrote to her lover eight times in one day.

—Mr. D. L. Moody, the evangelist, started from Philadelphia for Florida yesterday for the purpose of placing his son in a milder climate. Mr. Moody will return immediately and begin his labors in New York on the 1st of February.

—The good people of Terre Haute, Ind., more practical than Anna Dickinson, exterminated the "social evil" the other night by surreptitiously attaching a hose to a fire-plug and directing the stream upon the pest-house. The odious occupants ignomidiously fled.

—Apoplexy, says a prominent physician, is a lack of blood in the head, and not as many suppose a rush of it. He denies that corpulent persons are most liable to attack, stating that in a majority of cases the parties afflicted are of spare or ordinary habit.

—The Empress Augusta, of Germany, has sent Mrs. Dorrien Smith a gold and jeweled bracelet, and two ladies of Penzance brooches, in recognition of their kindness to the passengers and crew of the German steamship Schiller, which was wrecked on the Schilly islands last year.

—A Chinaman in California, whose life was insured for a large amount, was seriously hurt by falling from a wagon. There was some doubt of his ever getting better, and at length one of his friends wrote to the insurance company, "Charley half dead; like half money."

—The St. Louis Republican denies the report of another paper that Anna Dickinson "is on her legs again, filling her lecture engagements," and asserts that Miss Dickinson has no such vulgar things about her as legs. The Republican man who makes this statement is one of the best posted men on the St. Louis press, and we have no reason to doubt the authority of his information in this case.

Summary of State News.

AUGUSTA.

—219 whites and 195 blacks were buried in Augusta during 1875.

—The picayune train runs to Camak, 48 miles.

—Col. A. R. Lamar is the orator on St. Patrick's day.

—Twelve navy vessels are expected to arrive in Port Royal harbor within the next thirty days.

—There was a curiosity at the Union depot yesterday, in the shape of a negro woman with sixteen children, all her own. She came from Alabama, and stated that she had five more youngsters at home, making twenty-one in all.—Chronicle.

—The county board of education have appropriated $4,000 per annum for an experimental high school.

—A successful operation in dentistry was performed in this city yesterday, on a woman. She had a disease of the lower jaw bone, nearly one-half of which was taken out, weighing one hundred and fifty grains and measuring two and three quarters.—Constitutionalist.

COLUMBUS.

—The monumental fund is $1,878 52.—Times.

—The Columbus iron works are now building one of there improved ice machines of a 25,000 pounds capacity for the island of Cuba.

—A gentleman of Talbot county sent twelve bales of cotton to Savannah nine years ago. He then refused forty-five cents a pound for it. The other day his merchants wrote they had another offer for it and what to do, when they received the reply to continue to hold it if there was anything left. A simple calculation will show that the storage alone has amounted to $648, the insurance to $162, and loss in weight $37 50—employing the present prices—making a total of $847 50, bringing the planter in debt $127 50, or leaving insurance out, leaves him ahead $35, with all loss of interest.

—Muscogee county is in splendid condition, thanks to our good ordinary and patriotic county commissioners. Our county is out of debt and has some ten thousand dollars in bank, guarded by an honest treasurer. Four years ago, Muscogee owed nearly $70,000.—Enquirer.

CUTHBERT.

—Hickory nuts are selling in Georgetown at 10 cents a dozen.—Appeal.

DARIEN.

—The new liquor law is giving general satisfaction, we are glad to know.

—One year ago this week there were only six foreign vessels in our port, and now there are fifty. That's business.

—Shad are beginning to appear in this city, and we suppose they will be quite plentiful in a few days more.—Gazette.

DAHLONEGA.

—The wheat and oat crop of Lumpkin looks promising.

—Three wagon loads of new students arrived at one time on Saturday evening last.

—Many of our farmers have already commenced preparations for the next crop.—Signal.

ELLIJAY.

—Mr. John Emory, who resided near Santaluca, this county, was shot and killed on Friday night last, by, it is supposed, one W. O. Grady, a United States soldier. He was arrested on Sunday by Sheriff Randell, and is now having a preliminary examination.—Courier.

EATONTON.

—Old Peggy Cuthbert, formerly a slave of Hon. A. Cuthbert, died on the 19th instant. From the best information furnished us by a great grand nephew, she was at least 125 years old.—Messenger.

GRIFFIN.

—Messrs. Sam Gray and James Bridges returned from Texas on yesterday with young William Huckaby, who is charged with inflicting the wound from the effects of which Dr. Y. F. Gray died recently. He was placed in our jail to await his trial at the February term of the superior court. Messrs. Hunt & Johnson have been employed to defend him.—News.

—Charlie Logan, Pope Mangham and Jimmy Nunnally compose a trio of as nice boys as there are in Griffin or anywhere else; they are fine looking, manly boys.—Press and Cultivator.

—James Neal, one of the oldest citizens of Pike county, died at the residence of Dr. Caldwell, in this city about 8 o'clock Thursday morning. He was the father of Mrs. Samuel Baily of this city, and of Mrs. J. C. Freeman of Atlanta, and a brother of Judge John Neal also of Atlanta. He was one of the most energetic men this section ever produced, and was long one of the leading citizens of Pike county. He was 91 years of age.—Griffin News.

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

—C S Crook to Miss Mary F E Wells, of Gilmer county.

—W M Sheats to Miss Nannie Tyson, of Carroll county.

—C W Griffin to Miss Maggie D Adams, of Carroll county.

—J H Moore, of Paulding county, to Miss Susan Whisenhurst, of Carroll county.

—W H Armstrong to Miss Susan L Carpenter, of Cherokee county.

—W A Brightwell, of Canton, to Miss Lula Keys, of Bartow county.

—W P Garner to Miss Caroline E L Adams, of Cherokee county.

—Dr D Hope, of Savannah to Miss Mollie Stell, of McDonough.

—T V Whelchel, of Hall county to Miss Laura Starcher of Lumpkin county.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

—Miss Jane Warwick, of Dahlonega.

—Wesley Quillian of Ellijay.

—James Yarbrough at Branchville.

—E. Nining of Jasper county.

To purify the blood and eliminate those vitiated elements which are engendered through the summer months and cannot be speedily removed without the aid of some thorough blood purifier and liver regulator, use the celebrated Home Stomach Bitters.

jan26—d2taw&w1t

Needless Suffering.

Many persons of weakly constitution, with dyspeptic and bilious tendencies, suffer life long bodily distress unnecessarily. Their existences are commonly shorter than those of healthier mortals, but while they last, it is usually the case that they are continually dosing themselves, or being dosed to no purpose. Could they be induced to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for a while, strength regained, and digestion restored, and the disappearance of bilious symptoms, would speedily acquaint them with the difference between a remedy which deals with causes, and those which affect symptoms. Not only are the Bitters a searching specific for complaints affecting the stomach, liver or intestinal canal, but they are, in consequence of their invigorative and bracing influence upon the entire physique, an admirable means of protecting the system against the atmospheric influences which beget malarial diseases.

jan22—deod1w&w1t

Stovall's Excelsior Mills.

WE are authorized to negotiate privately the sale of this most

Magnificent Milling Property.

We presume we are safe in saying that there is no finer in all the Southern country.

Terms and price most liberal. Part cash, long time with 7 per cent. interest added. It is rarely such an opportunity is offered.

jan25—d1w BRANCH, SONS & CO.

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in Atlanta, Georgia, between the legal hours of public sale, on the first Tuesday in February, 1876, at public outcry, the following property, situated in Gwinnett county, Georgia:

The store and dwelling house on the southwest corner of the public square, in the town of Lawrenceville, known as part of town lot No. 6, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less.

One-half acre in the town of Lawrenceville, upon which is a one room house, adjoining lots of Dr Jesse Lowe, W L Vaughan, and fronting on Decatur St.

Ten acres, more, or less; in the town of Lawrenceville, upon which is a residence and outhouses, adjoining lots of J P Crawford, W H Wilson, W L Vaughan, and fronting on the McAfee bridge street.

One town lot in Lawrenceville, containing two acres, more or less, upon which is a residence, fronting on the McAfee bridge road, and running back to Decatur street, adjoining lots of J P Crawford and W L Vaughan.

Two acres, more or less, adjoining the old factory lot, fronting on Decatur street. This lot is uninclosed.

Forty five acres of land, part of lot No. 143, in the 5th district of Gwinnett county, adjoining lands of Jacobs, W L Vaughan, and the Bracewell tract, and known as the Guild town tract.

One hundred and twenty acres of lot No. 149, in the 5th district of Gwinnett county, adjoining Simmons and others, being all of the southwest half of said lot, and west of the Covington road, except five acres off of the southwest corner.

Eighty five acres of lots 142 and 147, in the 5th district of Gwinnett county, adjoining lands of Dr Jacobs, J M Patterson and the Bracewell tract. All lying west of the Covington road.

Eighty acres, more or less, part of lot No. 149, in the 5th district of Gwinnett county, being the north last part of said lot, adjoining lands of Robinson and others, and lying east of the Covington road.

One hundred and twenty five acres, more or less, being the southwest half of No. 142 in the 5th district of Gwinnett county, adjoining lands of Craig Winn and others, and others, known as the Bracewell place.

Also, seven hundred and twenty five acres, more or less, of the tract known as the Holt mill tract, being all of said tract, except the lot on which is situated the shoals and mill, which lot has been set apart to E. Steadman as his exemption under the bankrupt act.

Also, two steam boilers, now in the engine room of the old Lawrenceville Factory.

Also, the following described lands in other counties of Georgia, to-wit:

Towns county—Lots 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 91, 176, 177, 206, 207, 273, 274, 278, 281 and 250, in the 18th dist., 1st section, each lot of 160 acres, more or less.

White county—Lots 147 and 166, in the 2d district, each of 250 acres, more or less, and a tract, known as the Mossy Creek Iron Works tract, of 50 acres, more or less.

Habersham county—Lot 56 in the 11th district, of 250 acres, more or less.

Union county—Lots 3, 185, 241, 244, 247, 252 and 194, in the 16th district, 1st section, each of 160 acres, more or less.

Lumpkin county—Lots 1019, 1020 and 1062, in the 12th district, 1st section, each of 49 acres, more or less.

Clinch county—Lots 371, 372, 373, 374, 348, 349 and 423, each of 490 acres, more or less; and certain fractions of lot 420, being lots in the old town of Magnolia, containing 120 acres, more or less, described in a deed from L Morgan to Dr A Wellborn.

Paulding county—Lot 159, in the 19th district, 3d section, of 40 acres, more or less.

Dooly county—Lots 157, 159, 164 and 209 in the 6th district, and 100 and 110, in the 15th district, each of 202½ acres, more or less.

Taylor county—Lots 74, 141 and 164, in the 13th district, each of 202½ acres, more or less.

Colquitt county—Lot 133, in the 8th district, of 490 acres, more or less.

Coffee county—Lot 11, in the 4th district, of 490 acres each, more or less.

Wilcox county—Lots 75, 76, 159 and 163, in the 13th district, each of 202½ acres, more or less.

Muscogee county—Lot 42, in the 10th district, of 202½ acres, more or less.

Irwin county—Lots 168, in the 2d district, of 22 acres, more or less, and 211, in the 4th district, of 490 acres, more or less.

Appling county—Lot 495, in the 5th district of 490 acres, more or less.

Rickmond county—A tract about four miles southeast of Berzelia, of 500 acres, more or less, known as the Jackson Saw Mill tract.

Sold as the property of Enoch Steadman, bankrupt.

By order of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, said property will be sold free from all incumbrances.

Terms cash.

AMOS T. AKERMAN,
jan11—d1aw4w Assignee.

Notice in Bankruptcy

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of James R. Thomas, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of estate of above named bankrupt, who resides near Carrollton, Carroll county, and in said District. January 15, 1876. W. A. TURNER,
jan16—d1aw3w Assignee

Special Notice of Removal.

MY friends and patients are notified that I have removed my Dental office from Broad street to my residence, 69 Crew street, corner of Crew and Jones streets, IMMEDIATELY on the McDonough street car line, where I may be always found to attend to their necessities. ARTHUR C. FORD,
oct31—d3tawtf Dentist

Franklin House,

ATHENS, GEORGIA,

Opposite Dupree Hall........Broad Street

IS all sorts of a good hotel. Meals at all hours. Good front rooms for transfers. Fresh Norfolk Oysters and Fish always on hand. Board, per day, $2.

W. A. JESTER & CO.,
jan12—dtf Proprietors.

INFELICE

☞ A Splendid new novel by Augusta Evans, author of—"BEULAH—ST. ELMO—VASHTI, etc. The last and best book ever written by the popular author, and one of the finest fictions in the English language. Every one must read it. Sold everywhere.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
NEW YORK.

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, January 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,318 bales; uplands 13, Orleans 13 3-16.

Futures opened quiet and firm; February 13 5-32@13 3-16; March 13⅜@13 13-32; April 13 19-32; May 13 13-16@13 27-32; June 14@14 1-16.

Money 5. Gold 113. Exchange—long $4 86; short $4 89¼. Stocks active. Governments strong. State bonds dull and strong.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firm. Pork heavy at $20 75. Lard firm: steam 12 11-16. Turpentine quiet at 37. Rosin quiet at $1 60@$1 67½ for strained. Freights firm.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.—noon.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales estimated at 10,000 bales; receipts 31,600; American 17,000; cotton to arrive opened with buyers offering 1-32 higher, but is now weaker; free sellers at last night's prices; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in December per sail 6 9-16; do. April or May delivery 6¾; do. May or June delivery 6 11-16.

LIVERPOOL, January 25—2:00 P. M.—Cotton steady; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; cotton to arrive partially 1-16 dearer; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in December or January 6 9-16.

LONDON, January 25.—Erie 14¼.

PARIS, January 25.—Rentes 63f 15c.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., January 25, 1876

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—			
Buying	110	Selling	112
SILVER—			
Buying	104	Selling	108
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	½ prem
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	90a92	Atlanta City 8s	84a87
Georgia 7s	100a102	Atlanta 10s	103a105
Ga. 7s gold	99a101	Aug'sta City 7s	82a84
Ga. 8s	103a105	Georgia R. R.	95a98
Atlanta Water	78a81	A. & W.P.R.R.	98a100
Atlanta City 7s	75a78	Savannah City	82a84
STOCKS—			
Ga. R. R.	75a78	A. & W. P. R. R.	72 75
C. R. R.	46a48		

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—whole hog	9½
BEEF CATTLE	2@3
EGGS	12@15
BUTTER—	
Country	15@20
Tennessee	22@25
POULTRY—	
Grown chickens	2½
Spring chickens	15@18
Geese	40@50
Ducks	20
Turkeys	75@$1 00
DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME—	
Turkeys	10@12½
Chickens	8@10
Geese	10
Ducks	12½
Squirrels	10
Rabbits	8
Possum	11
FEATHERS	50@60
BEESWAX	25@27
RAGS	2½@3
DRIED FRUIT—	
Peaches, unpeeled	7½ 8
Peaches halves	8a8½
Peaches peeled	10a12½
Apples peeled	5½a6½
Apples unpeeled	no market

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—	
Prime white	70
MEAL	70
GRITS	$6 00
WHEAT	$1 25a$1 45
WHEAT BRAN	$1 10a$1 20
BARLEY	none
RYE	$1 25
OATS	60a70
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 40
Clover	$1 10
Tennessee	$1 10a1 30
POTATOES—	
Early Rose	$3 25
PEAS—	
Stock	$1 00a$1 10
Sweet	75a90
CABBAGE	market overstocked
ONIONS	$3 50 per bbl
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	34
Tierces	32
Hhds	31
SYRUPS	50a68
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75 a2
No 2 half bbls $6 50; kits	$1 25a1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $6 00; kits	$1 15
COFFEE—	
Rio	22½a24
Java	37½
SUGAR—	
A	11½
White extra C	11
Extra C	10¾
Yellows	8¾a10
Demerara	11
New Orleans	10½a10½
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$8 00
Extra family	$7 25a7 50
Family	$6 50a6 75
Extra	$6a6 25
Superfine	$5 50
BACON—	
Clear sides	none
Clear rib sides	none
Shoulders	none
BULK MEATS—	
Clear sides	12
Clear rib sides	11⅜
Long clear sides	11½
Shoulders	8½
HAMS—	
Sugar-cured hams	16
Bulk hams	12½
LARD—	
Tierces	14½a15
Kegs and cans	14½a16
Buckets	14½a16
HOMINY	$5 50
CHEESE	14½a15
VINEGAR	25a40
SOAP—	
Poor man's	$3 25a$3 50
Diamond	$3 25a$3 50
English crown	$3 25a$3 50
SUNDRIES—	
Bologna	12½a15
Dried Beef	16a17½
Buckwheat Flour	$8 00a$10 00
Atmore's Mince Meat, half bbls	12½

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY—	
Proof, 100 per cent	$1 45a1 90
80 per ct	$1 20

Miscellaneous.

LIME—35a40; hydraulic $1 50.	
NAILS—	
12d, 10d	$3 50
LEATHER—	
Sole, hemlock, good damaged	26½a28
Good	29a33
White oak	40a50
Black upper	40a55
SALT—	
Liverpool	$1 50
POWDER—	
Rifle	$6 00
Blasting	$4 00
SHOT—	
Buck	$2 75
Drop	$2 50
BAGGING—	
Domestic	14
Borneo	14
Gunny	none
IRON TIES—	
	5½
P'cd	4½

Dry Goods.

TICKING	8a24
STRIPES	9a15
OSNABURGS	10½a12
CAMBRICS	6¼a7½
PRINTS	6½a7½
BROWN SHEETINGS	8½a9
SHIRTINGS	6½a8½
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	5a15½
DOMESTICS—	
4-4	8a8½
7 8	7a7½
3-4	5½a6
YARNS	$1 10

Fruits and Confectioneries.

APPLES—Georgia raised	$3 50a$4 per bbl
Northern	$5 50a$6 00
PEARS	$5 00a$6 00
ORANGES—	
Louisiana, each	3½a4
Florida	3½a4
LEMONS—	
Palermo	$8a$10 per box
RAISINS—	
Layers, whole, per box	$3 00a$3 50
Layer, half "	$1 75a$2 00
CURRANTS—	
In barrels	10
CITRON—	
Leghorn per lb	35
FIGS—	
Selected Eleme, drums per lb	17½
DATES—In frails	8½
PRUNES—In barrels, per lb	14a15
NUTS AND ALMONDS—	
Languedoc	25
Taragona	25
Pecan Nuts	20
Brazil	12½a15
English Walnuts	15a20
Filberts	12½a15
PEA NUTS—	
Tennessee choice, per bushel	$1 95a$2
Wilmington, fancy, per lb	9a10
TEAS—in five pound caddies—	
Oolong	$1 00a1 25
Imperial	$1 00a1 25
FIRE CRACKERS—	
No. 1 extra, 40 packages per box	$3 50

Tobacco.

CHEWING—	
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb.	50a55
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb.	56a62½
Medium, 11-in old	65a75
Good 11-in old	65a75
Fine 11-in old	75a85
Bright navys	58a65
Eights 6-in	60a65
Good	70a75
Fine 12-in, pounds, good	85a90
Stultz AAAA	$1 10
Brown's Extra, 12-in	$1 00
Log Cabin, 12 in	$1 00
SMOKING—	
Durham, per pound	65
Cavendish	$1

Groceries, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

J. M. WILLIS,
Wholesale Grocer
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 26 East Alabama Street,

Having purchased the entire stock of goods of Camp & Gilbreath, and occupying the elegant new building recently erected on Alabama street, I are prepared to offer one of the Largest and Best Selected Stocks of

GROCERIES

in the city. I call special attention to my stock of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

Which I can sell at a very great sacrifice, having been purchased at bankrupt sale.

50 Baskets GENUINE PIPE HEIDSICK at $15 00.

500 BOXES SPLENDID KEY WEST CIGARS

Made from Genuine Havana Tobacco,

At $5 00 per Hundred.

One Car Load

CALIFORNIA WINE VINEGAR

at 18 cents per gallon.

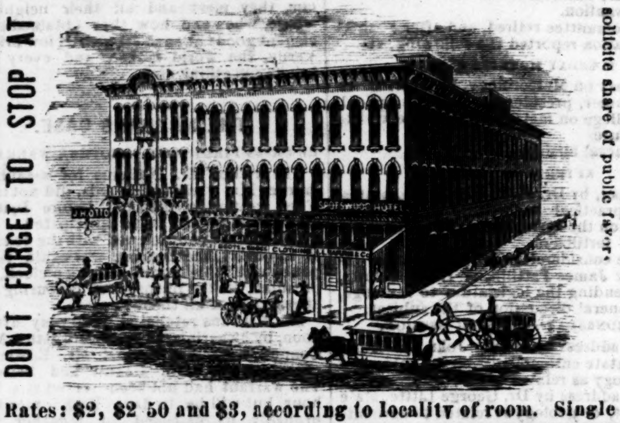
jan12— dec23—d2taw1mo

Hotel.

NATIONAL HOTEL

Nearly Opposite Depot. MACON, GA.

DON'T FORGET TO STOP AT



Rooms large and newly furnished, in Suite for parties traveling together. The present management pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction, and respectfully solicite share of public favor.

Rates: $2, $2 50 and $3, according to locality of room. Single Meals 75c

Carpets.

CARPETS!

WM. A. HAYGOOD,

21 Marietta, corner Broad Street

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains,

—DEALER IN—

Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.

THE MOST PERFECT MADE.

Dr PRICE'S CREAM

BAKING POWDER

SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

LEMON SUGAR, ETC.

ONE THIRD IS SAVED

in quantity by their perfect purity and great strength; the only kinds made by a practical Chemist and Physician, with scientific care to insure uniformity, healthfulness, delicacy and freedom from all injurious substances. They are far superior to the common adulterated kinds. Obtain the genuine. Observe our Trade Marks as above, "Cream" Baking Powder, "Hand and Cornucopia." Buy the Baking Powder only in cans securely labelled. Many have been deceived in loose or bulk Powder sold as Dr. Price's.

Manufactured only by
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati

The Star Linen Marker,

Is acknowledged to be the best STAMP INVENTED, for Marking Clothing, Household Linen, &c. It works with Type, and can be changed. Marker with name and initials for family, Indelible Ink, &c., Price, $1 50. Sent FREE by mail. AGENTS WANTED. Address SOUTHERN NOVELTY COMPANY,

47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
jan16—dtf

None Genuine except this Brand is on the barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent,
oct18—dtf No. Broad St., Atlanta.

A FORTUNE FOR $1.

Wyoming Monthly

LOTTERY

Legalized by authority of an act of the Legislature.

Tickets $1 Each, 6 for $5.

One chance in every 3.

$250,000 in Prizes.

CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000.

6th Extraordinary Drawing.

1 CASH PRIZE of	$100,000
1 CASH PRIZE of	50,00
1 CASH PRIZE of	25,00
1 CASH PRIZE of	20,000
51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to	$350,000.

The first Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by Col. Patrick, President Board of Trade. Second by Gov. James. Third by Ticket Holders. Fourth by City, County and State officials, and the Fifth by sworn Commissioners. Extraordinary offer! 20 Chances for $10! leaving balance to be deducted from the Prizes after the Drawing. AGENTS WANTED. Liberal pay. For full particulars and Circulars, Address the Manager, C. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming. dec21—d&wlf

Special Medicine.

RHEUMATISM.

ONE (1) BOTTLE OF DR. RUSSELL'S Rheumatic Remedy will always cure an attack of inflammatory Rheumatism if taken within 10 or 15 days after the attack occurs. Price, $5 00 per pint bottle.

43 Broad Street,
jan25—d6m4thp Atlanta, Ga.

DR. RICE,

No. 37 Court Place,
Louisville, Kentucky!

A REGULARLY Educated and legally qualified Physician and the most successful as his practice will prove. Cures all forms of Private, Chronic and Sexual Diseases, Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or sexual excesses in maturer years or other causes, and producing some of the following effects Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage unhappy or improper, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Syphilis positively and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Piles and other Private Diseases quickly cured. Patients treated by mail or express. Consultation free and invited, charges reasonable, and correspondence strictly confidential.

A Private Counsellor

of 160 pages sent to any address (securely sealed for thirty cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. aug5-d&w

TO THE AFFLICTED!

In Calling the Public Attention

— TO THE —

☞ INDIAN COMPOUND ☜

Cough Mixture

FOR the cure of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the LUNGS and THROAT, I say that nothing surpasses it for Colds and Coughs, and can be taken from old age down to the cradle with impunity, and without danger. But the professional world is so full of Ambiguousness and Egotism, that anything put before the public as a safe and reliable Remedy for certain diseases is scoffed at and pronounced worthless and a humbug. I say try it before you condemn it, as I will give you the names of every herb, &c., that it is composed of, which you can examine at your leisure: Vitellus Ovi, Amygdalus Persica, Mel, Pinus Palustris, Andromeda, Arborea, Arctium Leppa, Inula Helenium, Marrubium Vulgare, Antennaria Symphytum, Durchwachsener Wasserdost, Cephalanthus Occidentalis, Symphytum Officinale

It is prepared at my office, No. 56 Peach tree street, ATLANTA, GA., where it can be had in any quantity. If any one using it will say that it has done them no good, return the bottle and get your money returned. S. T. BIGGERS, M. D.,
jan9—dsu&wed6m Atlanta, Ga.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Marriage Guide. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts occupies a double house of twenty-seven rooms; is indorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office and parlors, No. 12 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK OF NATURE. DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

CATOOSA LIME WORKS

C. W. GRAY & CO.,

Graysville........................Georgia.

CONTRACTORS AND LIME DEALERS will find us prepared to supply the cheapest Lime in the market. The capacity of our Kiln enables us to always fill orders without delay. The high character already attained by our Lime, as evinced by the endorsement of builders and architects all over the country, fully proves its good quality. We guarantee a bushel of our Lime to yield as much when slaked and to form as strong a bond in work as any in the market, and invite comparison and test with any other lime. Analysis of our Plastering Lime, by Prof. Wm. J. Land, of Atlanta, shows 90 per cent. of carbonate of lime, proving it to be one of the purest in the world

Our Hydraulic Lime

is superior for cisterns, sewers, foundation and walls, and will give satisfaction to ... ing it.

Special rates of freight on car load from the works to all the principal points ... be South.

To Planters.

We will furnish Lime for Agricultural Purposes cheaper than any other Works in the South can do. aug6—dsun-wed6m

To the Stockholders
—OF THE—
Atlanta Real Estate Association

THE Fourth Annual meeting of the above Association will be held on the first Monday in February next, 7½ o'clock, at the office of the Treasurer of West Point Railroad, up-stairs in Georgia Railroad depot. Business of the greatest importance will be done, and all are interested therein Lookout for your own interest.

By order of the President.

JOHN R. WALLACE,
President Atlanta Real Estate Association.
jan16—d3t Feb1&5

Rock Work.

The Pat Lynch Quarry Again.

NOTICE TO

Builders, Contractors & Corporations.

The undersigned takes this method of informing all the above named, as well as the public generally, that he is now owner and controller of the old

PAT LYNCH QUARRIES,

and lands attached, and is prepared to do any kind of ROCK or BRICK MASONRY in a FIRST-CLASS and workmanlike manner, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES. I have employed that A No. 1 workman, Mr. JOHN GAVIN, who has full power to solicit work for me, and make contract for same. As specimens of how I put up work I refer to buildings of the following named gentlemen in Atlanta: Colonel B. J. Wilson, on Alabama street; Dr. Connally's, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets; Major George Hillyer's, corner of Crew and Fair streets; Mr. Peter Lynch's, on Whitehall street, and Mr. James Lynch's, on Decatur street, and for proof of compliance with the terms of contracts I refer to the owners of the buildings named.

Soliciting your patronage, I am, respectfully,

jan4—dwed&sun1m PAT LYNCH.

Farm Implements, Fertilizers, &c.

FARM IMPLEMENTS!
FERTILIZERS!
PRICES REDUCED!
Mark W. Johnson & Woodruff,
ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Farm Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Portable Steam Engines, Improved Live Stock, &c.

Now offering at prices GREATLY REDUCED, the following attractive stock:

- 50 Boy Excelsior Plows,
- 50 No, 0-1 Excelsior 2 horse Steel Plows,
- 100 Dixie Cast 1 horse Plows, at $3 00, or 6 at one order for $5 50,
- 500 one and 2 Horse Farmers' Friend Cast Plows the best Turning Plow ever offered to the public,
- 500 FEED CUTTERS, all sizes and prices,
- 150 Corn Shellers, from $9 50 up,
- 250 dozen Handled Farmers' Shank Hoes' cheaper than ever before offered,
- 75 Two-horse Iron Axle

Farm Wagons.

from $75 00 up and warranted,

BUGGIES.

We have the largest Repository in Georgia and can suit EVERY TASTE AND EVERY POCKET.

FERTILIZERS.

3,000 tons of the best standard Fertilizers, now ready for delivery, consisting, in part, of

- 1,500 tons Russel's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate,
- 100 tons Pure Flower of Raw Bone,
- 150 tons Land Plaster,
- 500 tons Oyster Shell Lime, also,
- 200 tons Stono Soluable Guano,
- 500 tons Stono Acid Phosphate,
- 50 tons Potash Compound,
- 20,000 pounds Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, &c.

SEEDS.

Our seed department is the most complete to be found North or South. No seed can be called for that we cannot furnish. We have now arriving:

10,000 Doz. Papers of Choice & Genuine Garden Seeds,

1,000 bbls Early Rose, Snow Flake, Brownell's Beauty and Peerless Potatoes. Order at once
250 bushels of the celebrated St. Downing's Yam, very fine and early.
500 bushels of Red Clover,
1,000 pounds Lucerne, White Clover, Crimson Annual Clover, &c.

2,000 Bushels German Millet.

And right here let us urge every farmer in Georgia to order AT ONCE, one or more bushels of this German Millet. We know of nothing equal to it under the Sun as a hay or forage plant, and seed will be scarce.

1,000 bushels Hungarian Grass,
500 bushels of Timothy.
2,000 bushels of Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Vitches, &c.
5,000 bushels Red Top or Herd's Grass,
10,000 bushels of Red Rust Proof Oats, the only Oat worthy of planting from January to March.
500 bushels of New, Rare and Desirable Cotton Seed, &c.

We are in earnest, we mean to sell cheap, and will GIVE ONE of WARREN'S PATENT HOES to all who send us an order amounting to $10 00. Send for Price Lists. We sell FARM ENGINES cheaper than any other Southern House. Try us.

MARK W. JOHNSON & WOODRUFF,
jan14—d&wtf ATLANTA, GA.

Life and Health Insurance.

THE GRANGERS'

Life & Health Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Authorized Capital $4,500,000

Of which $100,000 to be owned in each Department. Each Policy-holder is entitled to a vote in the management of the Company.

PARENT OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA

Capital Stock........................$100 000.

W. H. KETCHUM, President............F. E. DAVIDSON, Vice-President,
R. W. FORT, Secretary.

Georgia Department, Rome, Georgia.

Capital Stock........................$100,000.

Office, No. 2 Commercial Building,

Major C. G. SAMUEL, President..................ALFRED SHORTER, Vice-President,
R. J. GWALTNEY, Secretary..........................C. ROWELL, Attorney,
Dr. G. W. HOLMES, Medical Examiner.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A P. Aligood, Trion Factory; C. Rowell, Rome, Ga; Alfred Shorter, Rome, Ga.; C. G. Samuel, Rome, Ga.; John H. Newton, Athens, Ga.; A. R. Jones, Cedartown, Ga.; Hon. D. F. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon D. S. Hamilton, Rome, Ga.; Cain Glover, Rome, Ga.; T. McGuire, Rome, Ga.; F. Woodruff, Rome, Ga.; J. L. Camp, Rome, Ga., M. H. Bunn, Cedartown, Ga.; A. J. King, Cave Spring, Ga.; Hon W. H. Hutchins, Polk county, Georgia.

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, ALA

Capital Stock........................$100,000.

Hon. N. N. CLEMENTS............President and General Manager, Tuskaloosa, Ala.
Hon. DAVID CLOPTON, Vice-President..............Montgomery, Alabama.
W. L. CHAMBERS, Secretary..................STONE & CLOPTON, Attorneys.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, MERIDIAN, MISS

Capital Stock........................$100,000.

Colonel JAMES W. BECK, President..............JOHN H. GRAY, Vice-President.
L. A. DUNCAN, Secretary.

Security! Economy! Liberality!

are the Leading Principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued in sums of $100 to $10,000. Also, Term Policies of One, Three, Five or Seven years.

All Life Policies non-forfeiting after two annual payments, when the insured will be entitled to a paid up Policy or Cash Surrender thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the Non-forfeiting and Cash Surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among thinking men.

☞ GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Address C. G. Samuel, President, Rome, Ga.

W. G. ENGLAND, of Mobile, Alabama,
dec2—deodtf General Superintendent of Agencies.

W. & C. Guano.

Office of W. H. BEACH,

GENERAL AND SOLE AGENT

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

FOR THE

NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL COMPANY,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The W. & C. Guano,

A Specialty for CASH for 1876, at

$38 Per Ton

FREE ON CARS AT SAVANNAH.

I will sell ONE TON OR ONE THOUSAND, at $38 PER TON, CASH IN HAND. All orders shipped on the day they are received by me.

The analysis of the W. & C. for 1876 shows about 15 PER CENT. AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID and 3 PER CENT. AMMONIA, obtained from best Peruvian Guano, which makes it equal to 4 PER CENT Ammonia, obtained from fish.

The W. & C. is also 10 to 15 PER CENT. DRIER than most superphosphates, especially those ammoniated by fish, and is therefore CHEAPER BY 10 to 15 PER CENT. GRANGES and HEAVY DEALERS will find it to their interest to correspond with me.

W. H. BEACH,
dec25—d1aw3m General and Sole Agent for Southern Agents.

Pacific Guano.

JOHN S. REESE & CO. ....GENERAL AGENTS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Sole Agents for the District of NORTH and MIDDLE GEORGIA, NORTH ALABAMA and TENNESSEE, for the

Pacific Guano Company,

CAPITAL

$1,000,000!

JUST RECEIVED,

1,000 tons Soluble Pacific Guano.

100 tons Acid Phosphate for composting

(NO OLD STOCK ON HAND)

We are now prepared to furnish dealers and planters in any quantity desired of the above high grade and popular Fertilizers, which are fresh and in fine condition, and the analysis recently made, of the new stock, show about 15 per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, 3 1-4 per cent. Ammonia, and nearly 2 per cent. of POTASH. Sold on time, as usual, at low price, with the option to the planter to pay in Cotton first November, at 15 cents per pound.

Call on, or send to us for circulars and analysis.

Respectfully,

ADAIR & BROTHERS.
jan2-d3mo

Dry Goods, &c.

GRAND CLEARING OUT SALE

—OF—

Fall and Winter Stock

AT AND BELOW COST.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO.

We have Placed on our Bargain Counter

75 pieces Dress Goods, in plain and plaid, at 12½, 17½, 20 and 25 cents,
50 Shawls at $1 00 and $2 00,
A large lot of fine Shawls at prices to suit the times,
100 pieces of Plain Mohairs, Serges, Cashmeres, etc.,
50 pieces Plaids, from 30 cents to $1 00,
10 pieces Plain and Plaid Waterproof at prime cost,
50 pieces Black Alpacca, from 25 cents to $1 50—cheap,
Black Silk cheaper than ever before sold in this market.
A full line of Colored Silks—all new shades,
50 pair Blankets at prime cost.
Cloaks and Ready made Waterproofs BELOW COST,
We are offering GREAT BARGAINS in Ladies' and Misses SHOES, as we are going out of the Shoe trade,
100 dozen Ladies' and Misses Hose, in plain and fancy, at low prices,
4 4 Bleached Sheeting at 8, 9 and 10 cents,
BEST PRINTS AT SEVEN CENTS.

Our stock is large in every department, and we mean to sell goods very cheap to make room for new goods

LANE & CATER,
jan23-d1w 51 Whitehall St.

Glass.

WINDOW GLASS

GLASS GLASS GLASS

F. D. Thurman & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINDOW
GLASS

Our plan is to purchase, in large quantities, and sell

Exclusively for Cash

And furnish Glass in Atlanta as low as small dealers can get it at the factory.

Orders accompanied with the Cash, will be filled as low as if the Purchasers were here in person.

Citizens and strangers are requested to call and see us.

No. 21 North Pryor St.,

ATLANTA, GA.
dec30—d1mo

GLASS GLASS GLASS

WINDOW GLASS

Housefurnishing Goods, &c.

COOKING STOVES, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,

No. 12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

RANGES, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Slate, Iron and Marble Mantels; Grates; Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam, Gas and Water; Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Rubber Goods,

STEAM FITTING AND PLUMBERS' HOSE.

We call special attention to their stock of Stoves, Mantels and Grates. Their improved COLUMBIA COOK AND EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, for size, weight, large ovens, power of heating, rapidity of baking, size of fire box, economy of fuel, simplicity and durability, cannot be excelled in the State.

☞ Make it a point always to examine their stock before purchasing.

— ALSO. —

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS.

Steam and Gas Fitters, Galvanized Iron Workers, &c.

ROOFING, GUTTERING & ALL SHEET METAL WORK

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Concrete Sewer and Drain Pipe.

AGENTS FOR

KNOWLES' STEAM PUMP.

oct19—dsun-tues&wed3mo

Insurers, Attention!

IF your insurance expires shortly you will find it to your interest, before renewing, to call on Fitzpatrick & Young, Insurance Brokers, No. 63 Whitehall street. They can place your risks in first-class companies at lower rates than you have heretofore paid. nov7—dtf

The Turner House,

DECATUR......................GEORGIA.

IT can no longer be said that Decatur has no Hotel. The Turner House is kept in the best style by Mr. and Mrs. Turner. Parties living in Atlanta can make it to their advantage to board at this House.

MR. & MRS. G. F. TURNER.
jan16—dtf

men of all parties.

centennial or anything else! (Cheers.)

Daily Constitution.
ATLANTA
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26.

Preferred Locals.

For real Delicacies, Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, New Crop Select Teas, Fresh Roast Coffees, Pure Spices, &c., &c., at the very lowest prices, go to A. M. Lewin & Co.'s, 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

Sash, Doors and Blinds

5,000 White Pine Doors, all sizes,
5,000 White Pine Windows, all sizes,
5,000 pair White Pine Blinds, all sizes,
Mantels, Mouldings, Newells, Stair Rails, Balusters, &c.

Can fill orders promptly and always at the lowest rates. C. O. D. orders have our especially attention.
JENNINGS & ASHLEY,
31 and 33 Broad St., near the Bridge.

New Advertisements.

Ball—Catholic Total A. B Society.
For rent—B. O Mangum.
Rupture—Dr. Marsh.
Light Bramah Fowls—Mark W. Johnson & Woodruff.
Attention Grangers—Castleberry & Co.
Attention Jerichos.
Attention K. of P.—W. K. Mangham, H. H. Dickson, C. E. Harman.
For rent—W. P. Pattillo.
Collecting agency—F. S. Fitch.
Physical ailments—Dr. Dunshee.
Home stomach bitters.

THE first annual ball of the Catholic Total Abstinence Benevolent Society takes place on Wednesday evening, February 2, 1876, at Concordia Hall.

SEVERAL Thousand Yards of Hamburg Edging and Inserting will be closed out at cost at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S.
Come and see them, it will be worth the trouble. jan23 tf.

ONION SETS!

Cheap! Cheaper! Cheapest!

We offer special inducements to the trade and market gardeners in Red, White and Yellow sets. In quality and prices we cannot be beaten.
J. BEN WILSON & CO.'S
Seed Store,
jan22—d1w 24 Broad Street.

GREAT reductions in Bleachings has been made at Furchgott, Benedict & Co's in the price of the following Brands: Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, King Phillip, Crescent, Hollowell, Our Choice, Oakdale, Lily of the Valley, Hay Maker, Forest Mills, Bates Mills, Columbia White Rock, Harvard, etc, etc. jan23-tf.

To the Members of the Legislature and the Public at Large.

"There is Millions in it." Where?
By making your purchases of Dry Goods and Carpets at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S.
jan23-tf. No 38 Whitehall street.

BULLETIN.

Ladies' Fair........Concordia Hall.

The ballot for set of Jewelry will close Monday night. Contestants—Miss Katie Wynn, Miss Cora Guthman.

The following ballots will be closed on Tuesday night:

BRACELETS.

Contestants—Miss Julia Rauschenberg, Miss Dora Dewald.

GIRLS' WRITING DESK.

Contestants—Miss Hannah Schwartz, Miss Carrie Cohen.

BOY'S WRITING DESK.

Contestants—Master Henry Rosenfeld, Master Eddie Steinheimer.

The following ballots will be closed on next Wednesday night:

MASONIC APRON.

Contestants—Mr. W H. Tuller, Mr. Levi Cohen.

TOILET SET.

Contestants—Mr. Joseph Fleishel, Mr. Sigmond Rosenfeld.

CARRIAGE AND DOLL.

Contestants—Miss Gertrude Harvey, Miss Clemie Guthman.

FANCY DOLL.

Contestants—Miss Julia Owens Miss Clara Werner. jan21—d5t

Rupture.

Don't lose your opportunity to have that troublesome rupture cured. Remember, you have a few days only to get one of Dr. Marsh's celebrated radical cure trusses, at the Markham House, room 9. See advertisement.

Light Bramah Fowls.

Fresh Eggs from Kirkwood Henery now ready and for sale—$3 00 per dozen—by
MARK W. JOHNSON & WOODRUFF.
jan26—d3t

Physical Ailments

To our readers who are unfortunately afflicted, we most earnestly call their attention to the fact that a representative of the world renowned establishment of Dr. Marsh, of No. 2 Vesey street (Astor house,) New York, has taken rooms at the Markham House for a few days, for the application of his invaluable inventions for the cure of Hernia (or Rupture) and Physical Deformities, such as Club Feet, Bow Legs, Knock-Knees, Spinal Curvatures, Weak Ankles, etc. The above named establishment is the oldest of the kind in the country, and Dr. Marsh is recognized by the profession as being at the head of his specialties. Many of our citizens have been treated by him, and they all speak in the highest praise of results. You will have but a few days to avail of his great experience, so do not lose this opportunity. Call at Markham House. Room No. 9.

THE ladies of the Jewish Fair return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended them by a generous public They will continue the Fair until next Wednesday next, 26th instant, with new and attractive features. jan21-d5t

Sixteen Car Loads.

For the next twenty days I will sell Dressing Case and Parlor Sets, Parlor Suits, Bedsteads, Chairs, and anything else comprising my stock, at greatly reduced figures, in order to make room for the immense stock to arrive.
JAMES L. WATKINS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street.
jan23--d15d

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

Genuine and New Garden Seeds, Potatoes, Onion Sets, etc., from the best growers, at wholesale and retail. Those interested should come and see us before buying elsewhere. J. BEN WILSON & CO.'S
Seed Store,
jan22—d1w 24 Broad Street.

Seed Potatoes!

A choice lot of Early Rose, Peerless, Goodrich, Pink-Eye and other Potatoes, selected for Seed—wholesale and retail, at
J. BEN WILSON & CO.'S
Seed Store,
jan23—d1w 24 Broad Street.

Special Notices.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., have reduced all their 30, 35 and 40 cents dress goods to 25 cents.

Great reductions have also been made in Black Gros Grain Silks, Black Alpacas, Black Cashmeres, Black Henrietta Cloths, etc, etc. A call, before purchasing elsewhere is respectfully solicited to examine our qualities and prices. jan23 dtf

BEAUTIFUL assortment of Kid Gloves can be found at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S.
jan23-tf.

New Seeds.

500 barrels selected Eastern and Northern Early Rose Seed Potatoes. Also, 100 barrels Peachblow and Russett Potatoes. Also, a large and well selected stock of Field and Garden Seeds, guaranteed genuine. Special inducements offered to the trade.
McMILLAN & SNOW,
25 Marietta street.
jan12—dwed&sun1mo

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then; that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger.

TOOMBS IN THE TEMPEST

He Speaks from the Midst of the Convention Whirlwind.

Denouncing the Organic Law Made by Negroes and Thieves.

And Demanding that the True People Form their own Government.

Plain Talk and Pointed Periods Delightful to those who Urge the Con. Con.

The spacious floor and galleries of the hall of the house of representatives was crowded last night with citizens who had been drawn thither by the announcement that Gen. Toombs would address the members of the legislature and people upon the question of a constitutional convention. There were a number of ladies in the audience and the best of order was maintained throughout.

At five minutes after 7 o'clock General Toombs, accompanied by Hon. Peterson Thweatt and others, entered the hall, and was greeted by a burst of applause. Mr. Toombs walked up into the speaker's desk and seated himself, presenting to the audience a full view of his massive head and strong, rugged, resolute features.

In a few moments a gentleman near the desk rose and said: "We have assembled here to hear from our friend, Gen Toombs and ask for attention."

MR. TOOMBS' SPEECH.

Mr. Toombs arose and said:

I thank my friends, but I always come to time without the formalities, but I state to you that after having lived so long there has been no time when I accepted an invitation to address the representatives of the people with greater reluctance than I do to-night. As I always speak the truth—and can't help it—I will tell you the reason. I always want to say pleasant things. I do not want to say unpleasant things when I can help it. But I am constrained to say true things, and they are not always pleasant things, and I do not want to put myself in the attitude that in saying true things I shall also say unpleasant things.

A STRANGE QUESTION.

The question before us is a strange one to me. In the course of a long political and professional life I have before me the most singular question that was ever presented to a gentleman before. It is to say whether the representatives of the people shall give the people an opportunity of choosing whether they will have a change in their organic law! Whether the servants of the people shall allow their masters to govern themselves!

That is the question which we are called upon to consider. We have had various pretexts urged within the last four or five years, why we should not do this thing. They say not now, it is no time to do this thing. Last year we had to be reconstructed. This year we have got the presidential election. This year we are going to elect somebody! What body? I will tell you one truth, which you can take home with you and send down to your children, who will realize it if you don't. The greatest that could happen to the state of Georgia would be to have a democratic triumph by the sacrifice of democratic principle! [Applause.] If it has got to come at last, I will have nothing to do with it! [Cheers.]

CHANGING THE ORGANIC LAW.

Shall we change our organic law? That is the question which is before us How shall we change it? When shall we change it? These are the questions to be considered. I answer that you should change it! Why should you change the organic law of this state? Because it is not your law. Because it does not represent the will of the people. Because you, who are the people of Georgia, never made it! I might speak here a month and only darken counsel with words. Governments are made for the benefit of the governed, and they can change and abolish the form of government at their pleasure. And now; the legislature, just eight years from the moment this constitution was made—who made it?—it was made by your enemies, by poor, ignorant savages led by rogues and to perpetuate the power of rogues—to-day, I say, the toiling millions are demanding of you if you will keep them under the burdens thus placed upon them. They would not hear to it heretofore—these fellows who wanted to be reconstructed—I never was very greatly reconstructed, you know—[applause] not even enough to be like the fellow in the play last night who was "for the old flag and—an appropriation!" [cheers.] Ever since we have had organized governments in the world we have recognized the principle—but I believe it is almost forgotten by the people now—that governments are established for the benefit of the governed. But those fellows who made this constitution—made it for the benefit of the governors. Noboby will dare say that it was made for the benefit of the people. It was made to plunder the people. It ought to be changed. I say it should because it is not your law—it is not the chosen law of the people who are governed. You have a right to make your own government. If you want a king, make him! Israel had a king, England has had her kings, but if you do want one do not take an ignorant, drunken general of the army to make one out of—that's all I have got to say! [Cheers.]

All that government is made for is to keep peace. That's the one grand idea. Originally society was formed upon the basis that it was cheaper to make government to protect the honest people against the negroes than for the people to attempt it for themselves individually. Society said we will hire persons to put down the rogues. It was that all good people might unite to make a government of honest people to put down the rogues and bad people. That is all there is in government. In 1865 when, as a punishment for our sins, our great cause fell, they came down upon us—you saw the soldiers when they overrun us down here—the Prussian, the low Dutchman, the Irishman and worse than all—the yankee thief! [Applause] They said we have ruined, devastated, robbed and ruined this country, but there is plenty of good stealing here yet! They said we will reconstruct them and make a new constitution for the people. They did make it and it was made at that time to facilitate robbery. They attempted to make it as a party. It was not the moral, or the religious, or the industrious men, they were not the men who were called. They shut them out. They said no man of you, not even a road commissioner, shall have anything to do with this government. As for these big rebels, we have run them all off. For myself, I preferred Paris to Fort Warren, and so I ran away. People who have been whipped once are not very brave afterwards. [Laughter.] I have known it down in my neighborhood that when a bully got whipped once, he was not much account for anything afterwards! [Laughter.] But in saying this I do not reflect upon my people. I never saw my old brigade turn its back upon any men—they knew how to die but never to surrender! [Cheers.] Our cause was not lost by the soldiers on the battle-fields, not by the brave people at home, but by bad management. The men who lost it didn't know any better, and I have done forgiven them long ago. [Laughter.]

A DE FACTO GOVERNMENT.

This is a *de facto* government and not an honest government that we have. Who will say that the constitution of 1868 is an expression of the will of the people? You are silent! Why did those fellows who made it shut out the people of Georgia? They wanted to get this power into their own hands and they took up the poor slave to give it over to them. They said we can make him our instrument and tool—we could not make him murder his mistress and her children or burn her house over her head when the master was in the army, but we can make him do this. Now, the negro is good and affectionate. I would not speak a work against him on those points, for when I went to the war I left everything I had in their care. It is said they come from Adam. I leave out my doubt upon that point! [Laughter.] I do not say what I really think about that out of respect for the many very good people who believe in the unity of the human race—but I don't believe that! They have never advanced in civilization like other people. They are found slaves at home and slaves everywhere. Look at him in Africa! There he was; all other nations have risen from the state of servitude. In olden times it was customary to enslave conquered nations, but they always rose up again. It was not two years after William the Conqueror entered victoriously into England before the nation that was thought to be conquered rose up and proclaimed that they had rights which must be respected. You stand here with all that is worth preserving, inherited from the grand old Saxon race, ever more dishonored by that instrument. You ought to abolish it, because you didn't make it. Accursed be the people that will accept a fundamental law from another people. God Almighty curses such people, and my poor, weak curses follow after His! [Applause.] Some such vagabonds went with those fellows. They said they were confederates, but they bowed the knees and accepted the situation! Some of them stayed at home to make powder and some to make—potash! [Laughter.]

WHO FRAMED THE CONSTITUTION?

Who made it? Niggers and thieves! [Loud cheers.] I speak of the body. Chemists tell us that in all brass there is some gold and in all lead there is some silver, but that all mixed bodies take their names after the greater quantity contained in it! [Laughter.] I say it is not your constitution. It is a nigger constitution constructed by knaves and carpet-baggers! One of these fellows—the very head-devil went back north and said he was afraid to stay down here for fear that I would put him in the penitentiary. But I couldn't have done it—God knows I would do it now, if I could! [Applause.] At that very time he was more powerful in a democratic senate than I was. That democratic senate would have put me in the chain gang sooner than they would Bullock! These are facts! And some of them would be glad to put me there now! [Cheers and laughter.] I understand them and am not deceived by them. They may hire the newspapers to malign and lie about me, I can only say God forgive them, for I do! [Laughter.] My pity cannot descend so low, I want a foeman worthy of my steel!

This is not our constitution. It violates the fundamental principles of society. Good government dispenses peace and rest to the good and the innocent, and protects industry, not by stealing from one man to give to another—that is Yankee protection! They never caught a mackerel without a bounty and never made a button without another bounty! [Laughter.] They were always after a tariff and that's the reason why when I went into congress thirty years ago I was not willing to see you robbed! They were the men who said "let us be friends but let us rob you also! As long as we can steal from you, we will be friends!" [Laughter.] It reminds me of a French distich and recalls the times of the French revolution—and the distich ran something like this—

> "The words on listening senates broke—
> Let us be brothers, and—I'll cut your throat!"

(Loud laughter.) That is precisely the radical doctrine and practice. But they didn't do as well as the Frenchmen did, for the Frenchmen are brave men. The yankees hired Irishmen to do their throat cutting—the poorer and weaker of that race of Irishmen who fight the battles of every country but their own, and for others wrongs before their own rights. But the war ended and the army was disbanded. They had already robbed you of everything possible. Then they robbed you of your arms and then dug into the ground for the last silver dollar that your wife had hoarded all through the dark days to buy bread and meat in time of distress. They not only loved the villains but the villainy! (Applause) This constitution was made by these thieves to perpetuate themselves in power. What did they do?

They extended the term of the governor. Now you permit this to remain so. You have departed from every principle of a free people on earth. After having distinguished yourselves upon every field of battle from Gettysburg to the gulf, you men of the south have become another people. It is sad—it makes my heart sick—but it is the truth! You have become another people. You suffer indignities to day that two years before it was put upon you, you thought you would have died first. You have gone on in sullen silence. You have let the alien and the foreigner come here and gather with the nigger, the carpet-bagger and, the worst thing of all the things the world ever saw, the scallawag—the consummation of all villainy. [Cheers.] I can respect the poor negro. He has many good qualities and I like him. I can have some respect for the carpet-bagger. He comes down with his carpet-sack, and says he is here to make all he can in whatever way he can. He has loose morality, but there is some manhood in it. But when I come to the scallawag—they'll have to dig deeper in hell to get a place for him. [Laughter and cheers.] Now, when they got together here, what did they do? They said we must perpetuate our power and we will fix a government which they can't change in twelve years. Therefore they put men who had betrayed their country upon the bench and said they should stay there for twelve years. I have no objection to a judge staying there for life on good behavior—but not such fellows as they put there. [Laughter and applause.]

Then they said we would make the term of the governor four years. That is not exactly what we have looked upon as right, but I don't care so much about that, so long as we have such an honest, true and big-hearted man for governor as we have got to-day, But, you can't always find that kind of a man. I served you two terms in the senate and each of my commissions said I was put there for six years, but I said upon the stump a thousand times that I held my commission subject to the will of the people and whenever they said, through their legislature, that I had forfeited their confidence, my commission would be laid at their feet. I had too much self respect to serve a people who did not want me! [Applause.]

We come now to the legislature. Look at the senate. It is the worst system the devil ever devised—this same senate of the state of Georgia. I will tell you why. They don't represent the people—they only represent three counties. They said the terms should be four years, and they introduced the system of rotation. It is a system under which you can have no experience in the body. The man who has acquired it must go out for some vagabond who can control but one county. We got a good many honest fellows into the first legislature, but I will tell you how we got them there. I will tell you the truth. The newspapers won't tell it to you. We got them there by carrying the black vote by intimidation and bribery! [Laughter.] and I helped to do it! [Applause.] I would have scorned the people if they had not done it! And I will buy them as long as they put beasts to go to the ballot box! [Cheers.] No man should be given the elective franchise who has not the intelligence to use it properly. The rogue should not have it, for government is made to punish him; the fool should not have it, for govenment is made to take care of him! Now, these miserable wretches—the yankees—have injected five millions of savages into the stomach of our body politic and the man who says he accepts negro suffrage, I say, accursed be he! [cheers.] I will accept everything; I will accept Grant and empire, before I will accept such a democrat! [Applause.] The poor, ignorant negro—talk of him governing you and me! It takes the highest order of intellect to govern the people, and these poor wretches talk of governing us! Why, they can't perpetuate their own negro power. In the countries where they where in the majority they did not preserve their power and perpetuate their rule. My remedy helped us to break that up. We carried them with us by bribery and intimidation! I advised it and paid my money for it! [Applause.] You all know it but won't say it. But I will say it, for I fear no man and am prepared to render an account to none but the Great Judge, before whom I must appear in a few years, for my enemies have thought my services to my country so great that they have done me the honor to exclude me from again serving my people. I contest that honor with our chief, Mr. Davis. I am just as good as he is, and he is no better than I am. I demand that they shall place me beside him. I thank them for it! (Laughter.) It is very few things that I have to thank them for, but I do thank them for that. I am entitled to the honor they thus dispense and I shall ask our representatives to demand it for me, for I fought for it and to bring it about. I am, I believe, the only living secessionist to-day, in the state of Georgia. (Laughter.)

This constitution is a thievish thing and robs the people. The largest county has the most representatives, no matter whether it is full of gophers or men! [Laughter.] That's "what's the matter with Hannah, now!" [Renewed laughter.] I don't want representation based on population alone; we never before had it so in Georgia. It was always based upon population and territory, and if you have a convention I can make you a constitution by which the people will rule and the nigger will never be heard of! [Cheers.]

How shall we do this? I will not give you any rule. The newspapers—the venal press—would misrepresent me to the public. They are the persons who have said we will have the convention next year, and then had letters written from Washington—written in their own offices, I have no doubt—saying it would hurt us in being reconstructed and hurt the party in the elections! Why, Arkansas, a poor, weak little state made one and nobody objected. North Carolina made one and went in, Alabama has made one and gone in. Why should we hesitate and follow the advice of these men who like the magnetic needle, would tremble into place! [Applause.] There is no end to their falsehoods. They say the people don't want it. Who dares say so? What demagogue in these halls will come and face me and say so? I am one of the people—a sure enough one! [Laughter.] If the people don't want it they can vote it down. Why don't you put it to the people? You don't want them to say. There are interests and men and corporations feeding upon the industries of the people who do not want them to say. You may drive me from and among you, but with my last and latest strength I will speak for and raise the flag of the people! [Applause.]

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

Let the people speak for themselves, You will never be here any more; they don't send your kind back. I have watched the two last legislatures and kept a list of them, and the people never have sent any of your kind back again. You will never see the light of these halls again or that seven dollars per day! [Cheers.] You must come up to your duty. I never stopped when I thought my constituents needed a thing to ask them about it. I voted for my convictions no matter what they thought. Sick people often do not know what they want and so it is with the multitude. I propose that the people be called together. There are not more than a dozen radicals in the house and one or two in the senate—like a tailor keeps wooden ones for sign posts! [Laughter.] *Now* is the day of salvation! They talk about the presidential election—what have we got to do with that? You take care of your own homes and people! They say we will be divided; how divided? Into what? Two parties? We are bound to come that—the people upon the one side and the rogues and niggers on the other! [Cheers]

Fitch—How are you on the centennial?

Gen. Toombs—That is not before us tonight. I think mighty little about it. I leave that to fools and little fellows who follow "the old flag and—an appropriation." [Applause.] (The speaker made some passing remarks upon transportation and corporations, which were not written out by the reporter)

Fitch—What about the State road?

Gen. Toombs—I will argue that some day in court. I don't think much of that trade. I am here to argue with these representatives about giving the people their right to change their organic law, and nothing can divert me from it—neither the centennial, state road, the world, the flesh and the devil! [Laughter.] As God is my judge to-night, if I could call this people together to make a constitution for the benefit of my posterity and break these accursed chains, I would give the rest of my life cheerfully. [Applause] You say do not call a convention! You, like Macbeth when he had murdered his king, exclaim "take any other form but that!" But there is a time coming when the people will rise up even as they did in France when they brought the guillotine of Robespierre. Beware how you oppress this people!

I want the people of this great state to say what they will do to right these great wrongs—then I am satisfied! If the people say we take this constitution with all its imperfections—we take it from the hands of the negroes—it is better than we can do—I say God speed you—I submit! But, fellow-citizens, I do demand here to-night in the name of the people that you do give them, the people, the right to say whether they will abolish this constitution, which is not a legal constitution, which is a constitution de facto only, and whether they will assert their manhood and establish a constitution which will guarantee them peace and the enjoyment of their rights—and when they speak I will bow submissively to the will of the people! [Prolonged applause.]

At the conclusion of Gen. Toombs' remarks, the irrepressible Fitch, late of the Newnan Star, was called for lustily, and he made one of the most characteristic talks of his life, keeping the vast crowd in a continuous roar of laughter and applause. His speech will appear fully reported in this afternoon's edition.

The audience was well pleased throughout the entire evening.

RUPTURE.

Don't lose your opportunity to have that troublesome rupture cured. Remember, you have a few days only to get one of Dr. Marsh's celebrated radical cure trusses, at the Markham house, room 9. See advertisement.

Mr. Edwin Booth.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 4.

The largest audience ever attracted in Baltimore to witness the production of Shakspeare's tragedy of Hamlet was at Ford's Opera House last night. Many were compelled to stand during the entire performance, although over two thousand seats were provided, about fifteen hundred of which were sold in advance. The acting was well worthy of the audience. In Mr. Booth's appearance traces of his recent severe injuries were apparent, yet he acted with such consumate art that the effect of his personal suffering was made tributary to the finest personation of the "melancholy Prince" which was ever witnessed here. Mr. F. B. Wards made his first appearance in Baltimore as Laertes, and won deserved recognition. The others who deserve special mention for fine acting are Messrs. Lanagan, Rowe, Bokee, Lee, Hague and Hotto, and Mrs. Lanagan as the Queen. The role of Ophelia was excellently rendered by Blanche Chapman, (Mrs. H. C. Ford,) at a brief notice, on account of Miss Glover's illness. She sang the music exquisitely and was much applauded. The scenery was noticeably good, and the tragedy was mounted with judgement and taste. Hamlet will be repeated on Friday evening next. To-night, "Richelieu."

The Turkish War.

PARIS, January 25.—The La Liberte publishes a report of another conspiracy to murder Prince Milan at Belgrade.

A London dispatch from Vienna to the Daily News mentions that the sultan, after receiving ambassadors of powers, intends to announce the reforms proposed by Austria as impracticable.

General Henry J. Margary died from a shock caused by the murder of his son.

LONDON, January 25.—The Times has a Constantinople dispatch which gives details of great suffering among Armenian christians from cruelty of the Turkish rulers and unrestrained rapine of koords. Many christians are professing conversion to Islamism in the hope of escaping oppression.

The roads in some parts of Germany are lined during the entire distance with rows of poplars, or of apple trees, the branches of which latter bend beneath the weight of the fruit. A fine of three shillings is the penalty for plucking the fruit, consequently it is permitted to ripen, and the owners or the community reap the benefit of their foresight in making shade trees at once beautiful and profitable.

SPEED THE PLOW.

Proceedings of Convention of Crop Reporters.

The Nathans-Edwards Shooting Affair.

Proceedings in the Different Courts.

Interesting Items Gathered by Our Reporters.

FARM FACTS.

CONVENTION OF CROP REPORTERS.

This convention called by Dr. Thomas P. Janes, the state commissioner of agriculture, for the purpose of consultation with those who are making regular reports of the condition of the crops and seasons to the department to devise plans for increasing the efficiency and value of their reports and for the benefit of Georgia agriculture generally, assembled yesterday (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, at James' hall.

Dr Janes called the convention to order and briefly announced the object he had in view in calling them together.

Rev David E Butler was chosen president and R J Redding and J S Newman secretaries.

Mr Butler in a few happy remarks announced the convention organized and ready for business; and on motion a committee on business was appointed, consisting of; Dr H H Carey, of Troup; Samuel Barnett, of Wilkes; Gen A H Colquitt, of DeKalb; A E Tarver, of Jefferson, and W W Fitzgerald, of Stewart. Their duty was to prepare business for the consideration of the convention.

The committee retired, and after a short consultation reported the following, viz;

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

1. Essay on Meteorology, by Prof. L. H Charbonnier, president of the state agricultural college on meteorology, as related to agriculture.
2. General business.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1. Essay, by Dr. E. M. Pendleton, professor of practical agriculture in the state college, on the agricultural and commercial value of fertilizers.
2. The consideration of a resolution offered by James Pattillo, of Harris county, recommending the legislature to tax dogs, and a general discussion of the subject.

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

1. An address by Prof. John T. Humphreys, state entomologist, on the subject of entomology as related to agriculture.
2. An address by Dr. George Little, state geologist, on geology as related to agriculture.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An address by Prof. W J Land on the utility of chemical analysis of fertilizers and the methods of calculating their value.

NIGHT SESSION.

An address by Gen. Robert Toombs on farm economy.

This report was adopted as the order of business by the convention during its session,

Prof. Charbonnier being unable to attend the session, his essay on Meteorology was read by Mr. J. S. Newman. In it Prof. C. gives comprehensive and particular instructions for making weather observations and records by using the thermometer, barometer, hygrometer, etc., the cost of such instruments, where they can be obtained, and such matters. His directions are plain and easily understood by any one. His essay was well received and ordered to be printed.

Col. James M. Mobley, of Harris county, announced that the house of representatives had adopted a resolution tendering the use of their hall to the convention this (Tuesday) afternoon, and to-morrow afternoon and night, and moved that the offer be accepted, which was agreed to with thanks. After which the convention adjourned to meet in the hall of the house of representatives at 3 o'clock p. m,

The morning session for Wednesday will be at James' Hall, but the afternoon and night session will be in the hall of the house of representatives.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled in the hall of the house of representatives.

The secretary read the essay of Prof. E. M. Pendleton "on the commercial and agricultural value of fertilizers."

Prof. Pendleton in his essay, contended that the prevalent idea that farmers could make fertilizers at home, was erroneous, and that they could not get along without commercial fertilizers. He drew the distinction between the commercial value and the agricultural value of a fertilizer. The commercial value was fixed, after laborious investigation, but applied to some lands its agricultural value would be nothing.

J. S. Newman combatted the idea that we cannot make our own fertilizers. It had been demonstrated by experiment conducted through a series of years, that the manure of one mule, if stabled at noon and night, and composted with cotton seed, with 500 pounds of acid phosphate, would effectually fertilize all the land the mule could cultivate. Mr. Newman is a forcible speaker, and presents his arguments with great force.

Mr. James Pattillo, of Harris, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after being discussed by Messrs. S. Barnett, J. B. Jones, J. M. Mobley, James Pattillo, L. F. Livingston and others, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Whereas, it is now almost a matter of impossibility to add to the products of the state the important item of sheep growing on account of innumerable and worthless dogs, and

Whereas, it is to the interest not only of the farmer, but of the whole people that legislation upon the subject be had as early as practicable, therefore

Resolved, That this convention do earnestly recommend to the honorable senate and house of representatives now in general assembly convened, the passage of an act regulating the taxing of all dogs in this state and providing for the due enforcement of the same.

Resolved. That we recommend the said tax to be not less than $1 per head, and where there is more than one dog on the same premises the tax shall be $2 additional for every additional dog.

Resolved, That the secretary of this convention transmit a copy of these resolutions at once to the senate and house of representatives as a memorial from this convention in behalf of the people.

The convention adjourned to meet in James' hall at 9 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, January 25, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

3 Northern	14	11 Macon	8
4 Atlanta	19	12 Flint	16
5 Southern	00	13 Coweta	18
6 Oconee	3	14 Rome	6
7 Albany	31	15 Cherokee	12
8 Southwestern	21	16 Augusta	19
9 Pataula	16	17 Middle	6
10 Chattahoochee	19	18 Ocmulgee	12
20 Brunswick	9	19 Eastern	19

[Supreme Court Decisions of last term may be had by addressing W. A. Hemphill & Co., Atlanta, Ga. $1 00 per pamphlet to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION; $2 to others. Sent postpaid.]

After delivering opinions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

No 9. Daniels vs the intendant and warders of Athens; case, from Clarke; argued. S P Thurmond, Emory Speer, John C Reed, for plaintiff in error.

Cobb, Erwin & Cobb, C D Hill, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Reed, the court adjourned until ten o'clock a m to-morrow.

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. CINCINNATUS PEEPLES, JUDGE.

Court met yesterday at its usual hour The following business was transacted:

State vs. William Ross, colored. Burglary in the night time. This is the East Point darkey who raised his winter supplies of meat by raiding upon the adjacent darkeys, and an account of who was published a short time ago. He was ably defended by Mr William Shorter. After a brief absence the jury found him guilty of larceny from the house, a misdemeanor. Judge Peeples sentenced Ross to pay a fine of —— dollars, or go to the chain gang for twelve months.

The case of William Arma, colored, indicted for the murder of his wife was called but several witnesses from DeKalb county being absent, the case was postponed until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, to enable them to attend.

As there was no further business in jail needing attention, court adjourned until that hour.

CITY COURT.

HON RICHARD CLARK, JUDGE.

The city court met at 9 o'clock.

State vs. Miles Mathews, colored. Charge of assault on Mr Herring on Christmas day. Verdict guilty. Sentence reserved. Wright & Hill for defense.

State vs. Henry Robertson. Stealing half a gallon of whisky from Mr Sam Akers on Christmas day. Verdict guilty. Sentence, fine of $20 and costs or three months in the chain gang.

The case against Frank Brown, colored, charged with stealing three chickens from John T Hagan, was also tried. Verdict—guilty.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

THE JEWISH FAIR.

The inclement weather last night did not in the least dampen the ardor or diminish the attendance at the Jewish fair. The interest increases.

The ballot for the set of jewelry closed on Monday night. 1589 votes were polled, of which Miss Katie Wynn received 883, Miss Cora Guthman 706.

Last night the ballot closed for the girl's writing desk. Miss Hannah Schwartz winning it.

Henry Rosenfeld won the boy's writing desk.

The most exciting contest was that for the bracelets. 2317 votes were polled. Miss Dora Dewald received 1238 and Miss Julia Rauschenberg 1059. The announcement was received with applause.

Miss Julia Rosenbaum won a fine pin cushion and toilet set.

G. Saloshin won a crochet bed spread by Mrs Rich.

A necklace will be voted for to night Miss Sallie Sims and B. Gunst are the candidates, announced at a late hour.

To-night is the closing night. The ballots close for the Masonic apron, toilet set, carriage and doll, fancy doll and necklace.

Let all turnout to-night.

TO THE SLANDERERS.

I shall continue to "pitch into him," whoever "him" is; and so the "two members," who were overheard, may as well "publish" at once. Their secretly circulated slander is known, and the uncovering of their names will be the signal for action. I am prepared to meet the accusation and the secret maligners.

CAREY W. STYLES.

DRY GOODS EXCITED.

The great auction sale of Messrs. Joyner & Ellis, at No. 58 Whitehall street, still continues and still attracts crowds of buyers. Such bargains in dry goods as they have given could not do otherwise than create a sensation, but were unprepared to hear of such an event as reached our ears on yesterday. It was currently reported that the gallant auctioneers and their courteous assistants had been arraigned before the court, and for what does the reader suppose? For selling dry goods at ridiculously low prices, and thus not only conferring a great benefit upon the universal public, but greatly damaging the dry goods trade. All concerned will promptly appear when wanted and answer so grave a charge. In the meantime the sale continues, and the eager crowds purchase the great bargains and go on their way rejoicing, telling every one they meet and all their neighbors where, when and how they obtained such elegant goods at such fabulously low prices Verily, the world moves, and every day brings something new.

THE NATHANS CASE.

HE CROSS-FIRES WITH ANOTHER WARRANT

The trial of Mr. Nathans for assault to murder Mr. Shelton Edwards, did not take place yesterday morning before Justice McConnell, as had been anticipated. By agreement of counsel, and with the consent of the court, the hearing was again postponed until this morning at ten o'clock, we presume, for the purpose of procuring the attendance of all the witnesses.

Mr. Nathans retaliated yesterday afternoon, by swearing out before Justice McConnell, a warrant against Mr. Edwards, charging him with assault and battery. The warrant had not been served at a late hour, but will be to day. Both cases will probably be disposed of together this morning.

CAMP & GILBREATH.

NEW MOVE ON THE PART OF ONE OF THE CREDITORS.

Yesterday commissioner Buck issued warrants against W. D. Camp and Charles Gilbreath, members of the firm of Camp & Gilbreath, charging them with a misdemeanor under the bankrupt act. The affidavit upon which the warrant issued was sworn out by Mr. Thomas Mahoal, of Baltimore, one of the creditors. The warrant contains in substance two allegations;

1. That the bankrupts had fraudulently omitted a part of their assets from their schedule to-wit: Their goods, or if they had sold the same to J M Willis, the proceeds of such sale.

2. That within three months previous to the bankruptcy, and with intent to defraud their creditors, they disposed of their goods otherwise than in the course of trade. These acts, if proven, constitute a misdemeanor under section 44 of the bankrupt law.

Mr. Camp was served with the warrant yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gilbreath was not found. Mr. Camp repaired to the commissioner's office where he promptly gave bond in the sum of $3 000 for his appearance at three o'clock this afternoon. He was attended by his counsel Messrs. Hoke Smith and A B Culberson. The prosecution is represented by Messrs. Hillyer & Bro., Newman, and McConnell & Hayward.

THE THEATRE.

Mr. John T. Raymond and company performed again last night at DeGive's opera house, before a good and very select audience. Many were undoubtedly deterred from attending by the very bad weather. Mr. Raymond again represented Colonel Mulberry Sellers in his original and inimitable style, and his advent on the stage was the signal for mirth. The jury scene was admirable. Miss Rose Osborne as Laura Hawkins, evinced a keen appreciation of her part, and in the shooting scene of the fourth act, was really grand. Still Colonel Sellers is nearly three-fourths of the play. Altogether the troup did well, and have made a fine impression here.

LIVELY BIRDS.

At the shooting gallery on Marietta street the new sensation is bird shooting, and the skill exhibited in firing at the automatic robins is sometimes wonderful.

The target practice attracts great interest. One of the finest scores yet made was with a Remington rifle—eight bull's eyes out of nine shots. There was a score of 137 points out of a possible 144, with the same gun, made yesterday.

The best pistol shooting yet done was shown yesterday by a Mr. Hannon. The interest in this exciting sport grows daily greater.

TOWN TOPICS.

—Col. C. W. Styles, of the Albany News, was in the city yesterday.

—Quite an animated debate occurred in the house yesterday on the bill to amend section 640 of the code by making the salaries of secretaries of the executive department $1,250, instead of $1,600; and reducing the salaries of the clerks of the secretary of state, treasurer and comptroller general to the same figure. The sparring between the intellectual gladiators from Banks and Pickens was intensely interesting.

—The committee on public property unanimously reported in favor of accepting the tender by the city of Atlanta of the city hall square. After discussion the bill was recommitted.

—In the house gallery yesterday there was a brilliant constellation of beauty, in which Griffin was represented by two bright stars, Palmetto by one, Houston county by one, and West End by one.

—At the Kimball: Mrs D J Bailey, S Grantland, Griffin; John White, Athens; Judge H B Tompkins, Savannah; Whitson G Johnson, Lexington; Col J M Mobley, Hamilton; Miss Annie Kingsbary, Carrollton; W A Little, Columbus.

—Ex-Senator Walter T McArthur, of Lumber City, is at the National He is still a single man and open for proposals.

—At the Markham: A Reese, Madison; Dr H H Cary, Col C W Mabry, LaGrange; G F Pierce, jr, J T Jordan, Sparta; Hon S B Cleghorn, Mayor of Columbus; N L Hutchins, Lawrenceville; Dr G W McElhaney, M Heisberg; T F Nolan, W D Scott, W S Wilson, W T Shephard, West Point.

—Col. S. K. Johnson was in the city yesterday and went down the Georgia railroad on a tour of inspection in a crank car.

—Two Kirkwood boys indulged in a duel the other day with shot guns. They faced the shot like men.

—A fair young resident of Barnesville, appeals to us to have her rat terrier dog exempted from the provisions of the dog law. She assures us that her dog would rather revel among mice than be caught in any sheep fold. The member from Pike is hereby instructed to see that the exemption is made.

—Mark Berry returned from a trip through northeast Georgia yesterday morning, and reports the temperance cause flourishing, and THE CONSTITUTION increasing in popularity and circulation. His friends say that he found one of "old brother Rutherford's" goosies and that she is R(t)ch!

—The bill introduced by Mr. Rudicill in the house provides for an appropriation to such buildings at Cave Spring for the cure of colored deaf mutes separate and apart from the whites.

—Mr. Calhoun, of Fulton, has introduced a bill giving the city court concurrent jurisdiction with all cases, criminal and civil, that are not by the constitution vested exclusively in the superior court. Jurors are taken from the county at large. After the expiration of the term of office of the present solicitor-general of the superior court, the governor appoints the solicitor of the city court.

—The following is the reply of the secretary of state to the governor in response to the resolution of enquiry as to the amount of fees and perquisites received in his office for the past two years. The aggregate amount paid into the treasury from fees collected in this office for the two last fiscal years, was $1043 40.

The sources from which this amount has been collected are, copies of records, ancient and modern; copies of manuscript, or enrolled acts of the general assembly and various miscellaneous documents and papers on file in this office; from testimonials and other official papers emanating from the executive department and requiring the great seal of the state; official certificates under the seal of this office; copy grants and a few grants issued under the head rights laws now in force.

The business of this office is miscellaneous, and the fees collected therefore are unstable in amount.

By reason of the consolidation of the offices of secretary of state and surveyor general and the increased labors and duties incurred thereby, the general assembly that consolidated the two offices gave the secretary of state, and his successors in office, the fees arising from the surveyor general's division of the office as a small compensation for the extra services thus required. These fees arises from copies of maps and plats which appertain alone to the surveyor general's division of the office and are inconsiderable, not averageing fifty cents per day since the consolidation.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Tom Scott Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The senate committee on the Pacific railroad had a meeting this evening for the consideration of the pending bill in aid of the Texas Pacific railroad.

Col. Tom Scott, president of the company, addressed the committee on behalf of the enterprise, explaining the provisions of the bill, which merely asks a guarantee of interest on the bonds actually necessary for the construction of the road, and insures its prompt completion. His address was extremely earnest and practical, and embraced a full presentation of the natural benefit resulting from the establishment of a competing line to the Pacific, available all seasons of the year, and traversing a region where the natural advantages of climate and soil will insure population and the development of all elements of wealth.

Judge Kennard, of New Orleans, in behalf of the committee appointed by the national convention, made an eloquent appeal for the building of the road, pointing out the imperative public necessity that underlies the demand by the people of the western and southern states, particularly for the execution of the enterprise.

Mr. Huntington and Judge Brown, of San Francisco, both representing the Central Pacific company, were present and submitted the objections of that corporation to the building of a competing line.

Col. Scott replied, fully answering the points made and vindicating the merits of the pending proposition.

The committee adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next for the further consideration of the subject.

CITY LOCALS.

Fine Partly Made Dress Shirts at Wilson & Creekmur's Factory at $1 25 a piece—$15 00 per dozen.

Special Notice.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., will positively close their First Semi-Annual CLEARING SALE on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

ALL PERSONS wishing to obtain Goods at COST will do well to call AT ONCE.

Fine Partly Made Dress Shirts at Wilson & Creekmur's Factory at $1 25 a piece—$15 00 per dozen.

Fine Partly Made Dress Shirts at Wilson & Creekmur's Factory at $1 25 a piece—$15 00 per dozen.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, January 25, 1876.

Cotton dull at 11¼. Lower grades neglected.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	30
Air-Line Railroad	22
Georgia Railroad	50
Central Railroad	35
Western and Atlantic Railroad	3
West Point Railroad	2
Total	142
Receipts previous	50,529
Total	50 671
Stock on hand September 1	375
Grand total	51,046

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	100
Shipments previous	47,223
Total	47,323
Stock on hand	3,723

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1875.	1876
Saturday	16,340	16,614
Sunday and Monday	27,163	25,150
Tuesday	13,139	24,356
Wednesday	19,694	
Thursday	21,906	
Friday	19,915	
Various	965	
Total	119,032	66,120

Showing an increase of 9,478 bales, compared with corresponding days of last year.

Markets by Telegraph.

FINANCIAL.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, January 25.—Money closed easy at 4.

Sterling steady at 6.

Governments active and strong; new fives 118¼.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks closed dull and heavy except Erie, Ohio and Mississippi; Central 110⅜; Erie 17⅜; Lake Shore 67; Illinois Central 97¼; Pittsburg 92¼; Northwestern 41⅜; preferred 59⅜; Rock Island 107⅜; Pacific Mail 38⅜; Union Pacific 68¼.

Sub-treasury balances—gold $47,143,529; currency $37,169,633. The sub-treasurer paid out $71,000 on account of interest and $36,000 for bonds.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton.

(*Special to the Constitution.*)

Receipts at all ports to-day	24,356
Exports to Great Britain to day	1,656
Exports to continent	3,854
Consolidated receipts	66,120
Consolidated exports	50,000
Stock in New York	144,377
Stock at all ports	865,346

NEW YORK, January 25.—Gold closed 113.

Cotton—New classification: Spots closed firm: low middlings 12¼; middlings 13

Futures closed quiet and steady; sales 25,000 bales; January 13 5-32@13 3-16; February 13 3-16@13 7-32; March 13 7-16; April 13 21-32; May 13¾@13 29 32; June 14 1-16@14 3-32; July 14 7-32@14¼; August 14 9-32@14 5-16.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Cotton firm; sales 1,978 bales at 13@13 3 16.

Net receipts 1,053 bales; gross 3,190.

Futures opened quiet and firm and closed quiet and steady, with sales of 25,000 bales.

The following table shows the opening and closing prices:

MONTHS.	OPENED.	CLOSED.
January		13 5-32@13 3-16
February	13 5-32@13 3-16	13 3-16@13 7-32
March	13⅜@13 13-32	13 7-16
April	13 10-32	13 21-32
May	13 13 16@27-32	13¾@13 29-32
June	14@14 1-16	14 1-16@14 3-32
July		14 5-32@14¼
August		14 9-32@14 5-16
Septemb		
October		
Novem		
Dec		

GALVESTON, January 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 1,354 bales; exports coastwise 2,073; continent 230; sales 2,029; stock 19,475.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10; net receipts 13,288 bales; gross 14,070; France 2,165; continent 624, sales 6,000; stock 331,828.

MOBILE, January 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 2,819 bales; exports coastwise 486; sales 3,200; stock 87,188.

SAVANNAH, January 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 2,419 bales; gross 2,419; exports coastwise 350; sales 1,831; stock 89,296.

CHARLESTON, January 25—Cotton is good demand; middlings 12½; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,229 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,470; sales 2,000; stock 59,398.

AUGUSTA, January 25.—Cotton firm; good demand for all grades; middlings 12⅜; net receipts 997 bales; sales 1,136.

WILMINGTON, January 25—Cotton steady; middlings 12¼; net receipts 174 bales; sales 55; stock 4,811.

NORFOLK, January 25—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 1,048 bales; exports coastwise 1,280; sales 189; stock 30,511.

MEMPHIS, January 25.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¼; net receipts 1,597 bales; shipments 2,196; sales 2,600; stock 65,134.

BALTIMORE, January 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; gross receipts 597 bales; exports coastwise 269; sales 295; stock 1[illegible],619.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¼; net receipts bales; gross

BOSTON, January 25.—Cotton weak; middlings 13¼; net receipts 969 bales; gross 1,112; exports to Great Britain 186; coastwise 115; stock 17,344.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, January 25.

Flour—in moderate inquiry; supe fine western and state $4 25@$4 75; southern flour fair request and unchanged; common to fair extra $5 00@$5 80.

Wheat—dull; white red western to arrive soon $1 30.

Corn—shade firmer; less doing; new yellow western ungraded 63½; in store 70; old western mixed afloat 70.

Oats—quiet and steady; mixed western and state 45@48; white western and state 46 @52.

Coffee—Rio quiet; job lots 16¼@20¼ gold.

Sugar—quiet and firm; refined unchanged.

Molasses—New Orleans steady; demand fair at 50@60.

Rice—quiet and unchanged.

Pork—more active; new mess $20 65@$21.

Lard—firmer; prime steam 12⅞@12 11-16.

Whisky—lower at $1 10@1 11.

Freights—firm and unchanged.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, January 25.

Flour—dull.

Wheat—fair demand but at lower rates; cash sales drooping; No. 1 Chicago spring 99¼ spot; 99⅜ February and March; No. 2 do. 79; rejected 65@65¼.

Corn—quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed 43⅜@43½ spot; 42⅛ bid for February.

Oats—demand fair and firm 31⅛; bid for February 31⅛@31¼.

Barley—easier and in good demand; 80½ spot; February 86.

Rye—steady and firm 68.

Dressed Hogs—in fair demand and advanced at $8 15@$8 35.

Pork—demand advanced $19 25 spot; $19 30 for February.

Lard—irregular in the main and higher, spot 12 10; February 12 15.

Bulk Meats—very steady; shoulders asking higher at 7½; short rib middles 10⅜; short clear middles 10⅝.

Whisky—quiet and steady at $1 06.

ST. LOUIS QUOTATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.

Flour—dull and unchanged.

Wheat—dull and lower; No. 2 red winter $1 56, bid; No. 3 do. $1 52 bid.

Corn—generally unchanged; some sales higher; No. 2 mixed 40@41.

Oats—dull; No. 2 35.

Barley—quiet and unchanged.

Rye—scarce, firm and nominally higher.

Pork—dull at $20.

Bulk Meats—shade firmer; shoulders 7¼@7⅜; clear rib 10¼; clear sides 10⅜.

Bacon—scarce and firm; shoulders 8⅜; clear rib 11¼; clear sides 11⅜.

Green Meats—dull.

Whisky—dull and lower at $1 05.

Live Hogs—lower; shipping $6 50@$7 55.

Cattle—shade better; good to prime native shipping steers $4 50@$4 75.

LOUISVILLE QUOTATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, January 25

Flour—quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—quiet and steady at $1 05@$1 15.

Corn—firm at 44.

Oats—dull at 38@42.

Rye—quiet at 75@80.

Provisions—firm and nomially unchanged.

Pork—nominal.

Bulk Meats—shoulders 7⅛@7⅜; clear rib sides 10⅛@10⅜; clear sides 10½@10⅝.

Bacon—shoulders 9¾; clear rib sides 11⅜; clear sides 12⅛; sugar-cured hams 13¾@14¼.

Lard—tierce 12½, keg 15.

Whisky—$1 07.

Bagging—quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS

CINCINNATI, January 25

Flour—quiet and steady.

Wheat—steady; moderate demand at 35.

Corn—dull at 40@42.

Oats—inactive at 33@42.

Barley—dull at $1 10@$1 15.

Rye—quiet at 80.

Pork—quiet and firm at $19.

Lard—inactive; steam 12½; kettle 12¾@13

Bulk Meats—quiet and steady; shoulders 7⅛@7¼; clear rib sides 10⅜@10½; clear sides 10⅝@10⅝.

Bacon—only limited jobbing demand.

Green Meats—quiet and unchanged.

Whisky—higher; fair demand, and firm at $1 07.

Butter—dull; choice 24@26.

Hogs—demand firm; fair to good packing $7 30; receipts 3,128; shipments 1,098.

Central and Southwestern Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 12, 1875.

ON and after Sunday, December 12, 1875, passenger Trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and Branches, will run as follows:

TRAIN No. 1, GOING NORTH & WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 05 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	7 40 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula and Albany	8 45 p m
Arrives at Columbus	1 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 42 a m
Arrives at Albany	7 45 a m

Making close connections at Columbus with Western Railroad for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc. Sleeping cars run through Macon to Montgomery. At Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air Line for all points North and Northwest.

Trains on this schedule to Eufaula daily, except Saturdays; to Albany Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 35 p m
Leaves Eufaula	5 40 p m
Leaves Albany	8 20 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula and Albany	6 40 a m
Leaves at Macon from Atlanta	4 00 a m
Arrives Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 41 a m
Arrives in Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 p m
Arrives in Savannah	5 15 p m

Trains on this schedule from Eufaula daily, except Sunday; from Albany Monday, Thursday and Friday.

TRAIN No. 2, GOING NORTH & WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 10 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 20 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula	9 05 a m
Leaves Macon for Albany	9 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Columbus	5 36 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	5 38 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 00 p m

Trains on this schedule for Eufaula, Atlanta and Albany daily. For Columbus, daily except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run through to Arlington on Blakely Extension daily.

Trains for Eufaula connect with the Fort Gaines trains at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 20 p m
Leaves Columbus	1 30 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 20 a m
Leaves Albany	10 35 a m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 55 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula and Albany	4 32 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives in Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and Augusta, and Train No. 1 from points on the Southwestern Railroad, Atlanta and Macon. The Milledgeville and Eatonton train runs daily, Mondays excepted

WM. ROGERS,
Gen'l Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
VIRGIL POWERS,
Eng. and Sup't. Southwest R. R., Macon.

Dalton Redemed

Stop denouncing Dalton Hotels till you try

The Duff Green House.

A NEW HOUSE! NEW FURNITURE!

And everything about the premises new except the proprietor. L. P. THOMAS,
aug25—dtf Proprietor.

Ten Cents

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Rent," "Lost and Found," To be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none be taken for less than thirty cents.

FOR RENT—A Farm of one hundred acres near East Point, and within six and a half miles of this city. On this beautiful little farm there are sixty acres of good tillable land, two No. 1 good orchards, a good spring of water and a comfortable dwelling house. A very desirable place. Apply to B. O. Mangum, 39 Peachtree street. jan23—d1t

FOR RENT—A neat and comfortable dwelling of eight rooms, on Forsyth street, convenient to business, for rent or sale. Apply to W. P. Pattillo, Kimball House. jan26—dtf

FOR SALE—A five room dwelling. Convenient and comfortable. Price low and terms easy. W. P. Pattillo, Kimball House. dec10—deodtf

WANTED—A white woman to do general housework for a family of two. Enquire, room 2, Adams House. jan25—d2t

$3000 WANTED—To extend an established business. Will give mortgage on unincumbered real estate guaranteeing fifteen per cent. on the investment for two years. Address P., Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga. jan23—d2t

FOR RENT—A splendid Seven Octave Piano. Apply at No. 8 Marietta street. jan25—d2t

REMOVAL—Walker & Boyd have removed their Fire Insurance office to John H. James' Bank, Whitehall street jan20—d1w

FOR SALE—At a reasonable price, half interest in a good Drug Business, (wholesale and retail) in a prosperous city of North Georgia. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. Address "K," this office. jan18—dtf

TEETH EXTRACTED without pain at Dr. Gurley's dental rooms, 33½ Whitehall street. Jan23—1m

RHEUMATISM.
DR. RUSSELL'S
Rheumatic Remedy
NEVER FAILS.
Price, $5 00 per pint bottle. No. 43 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. jan25—d6m3.p

Railroads, &c.

Atlanta & West Point R. R.
TIME TABLES.
To take effect Sunday, December 12, 1875, at 12:00 m.

No. 1—Night Mail & Pass. Train—Outward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Atlanta		10 25 p m
East Point	10 40 p m	10 40 p m
Red Oak	10 55 p m	10 59 p m
Fairburn	11 13 p m	11 14 p m
Palmetto	11 29 p m	11 30 p m
Powell's	11 50 p m	11 50 p m
Newnan	12 05 a m	12 06 a m
Pucket's	12 20 a m	12 24 a m
Grantville	12 39 a m	12 40 a m
Hogansville	12 56 a m	12 57 a m
Whitfield's	1 11 a m	1 16 a m
LaGrange	1 33 a m	1 34 a m
Long Cane	1 58 a m	1 58 a m
West Point	2 15 a m	

No. 2—Eve. Mail & Passenger Train—Inw'd.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
West Point		12 20 p m
Long Cane	12 36 p m	12 36 p m
LaGrange, meet No. 5	1 02 p m	1 03 p m
Whitfield	1 21 p m	1 21 p m
Hogansville	1 41 p m	1 41 p m
Grantville	1 57 p m	1 58 p m
Pucket's, m't No 3	2 13 p m	2 17 p m
Newnan	2 32 p m	2 33 p m
Powell's	2 47 p m	2 48 p m
Palmetto	3 07 p m	3 08 p m
Fairburn	3 23 p m	3 24 p m
Red Oak	3 39 p m	3 43 p m
East Point	3 58 p m	3 58 p m
Atlanta	4 15 p m	

No. 3—Noon Passenger Train—Outward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Atlanta		12 00 m
East Point	12 18 p m	12 18 p m
Red Oak	12 33 p m	12 37 p m
Fairburn, dinner	12 52 p m	1 07 p m
Palmetto, meet No. 6	1 22 p m	1 23 p m
Powell's	1 43 p m	1 44 p m
Newnan	1 58 p m	1 59 p m
Pucket's, meet No 2	2 16 p m	2 18 p m
Grantville	2 35 p m	2 36 p m
Hogansville	2 54 p m	2 55 p m
Whitfield's	3 15 p m	3 15 p m
LaGrange	3 32 p m	3 33 p m
Long Cane	3 57 p m	3 57 p m
West Point	4 15 p m	

No. 4—Morning Passenger Train—Inward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
West Point		2 20 a m
Long Cane	2 36 a m	2 36 a m
LaGrange	3 01 a m	3 02 a m
Whitfield's	3 20 a m	3 20 a m
Hogansville	3 40 a m	3 41 a m
Grantville	3 56 a m	3 57 a m
Pucket's	4 15 a m	4 19 a m
Newnan	4 34 a m	4 35 a m
Powell's	4 50 a m	4 50 a m
Palmetto	5 10 a m	5 11 a m
Fairburn	5 26 a m	5 27 a m
Red Oak	5 41 a m	5 45 a m
East Point	6 00 a m	6 00 a m
Atlanta	6 15 a m	

No. 5—Day Freight Train—Outward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Atlanta		7 00 a m
East Point	7 25 a m	7 25 a m
Red Oak	7 50 a m	7 55 a m
Fairburn	8 20 a m	8 25 a m
Palmetto	8 50 a m	8 55 a m
Powell's	9 30 a m	9 35 a m
Newnan	10 00 a m	10 10 a m
Pucketts	10 25 a m	10 40 a m
Grantville, meet No 6	11 00 a m	11 10 a m
Hogansville	11 45 a m	11 50 a m
Whitfields	12 30 p m	12 50 p m
LaGrange, meet No 2	12 58 p m	12 08 p m
Long Cane	1 52 p m	1 52 p m
West Point	2 22 p m	

No. 6—Day Freight Train—Inward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
West Point		7 30 a m
Long Cane	8 00 a m	8 00 a m
LaGrange	8 40 a m	8 55 a m
Whitfield	9 25 a m	9 25 a m
Hogansville	10 10 a m	10 20 a m
Grantville meet No 5	10 50 a m	11 00 a m
Pucketts	11 30 a m	11 35 a m
Newnan	12 05 p m	12 15 p m
Powells	12 35 p m	12 40 p m
Palmetto, meet No. 3	1 10 p m	1 25 p m
Fairburn	1 45 p m	1 55 p m
Red Oak	2 15 p m	2 20 p m
East Point	2 45 p m	2 45 p m
Atlanta	3 10 p m	

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will run daily; Nos. 5 and 6, daily except Sunday.

Rules to be strictly observed unless varied by special order of superintendent.

L P GRANT, Superintendent.

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line
RAILWAY
Commencing Sunday
MAY 30th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD. (DAILY.)

Leave Atlanta	4 10 p m
Leave New Holland	6 50 p m
Leave Mt. Airy	8 16 p m
Leave Toccoa	9 00 p m
Leave Seneca City	10 21 p m
Leave Greenville	12 12 a m
Leave Spartanburg	1 44 a m
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 a m

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD, (DAILY.)

Leave Charlotte	8 00 p m
Leave Spartanburg	11 54 p m
Leave Greenville	1 28 a m
Leave Seneca City	3 09 a m
Leave Toccoa	4 34 a m
Leave Mt. Airy	5 15 a m
Leave New Holland	6 25 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 30 p m

ACCOMMODATION,

Leave Atlanta	6 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 10 p m

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with R. and D. trains, arriving at Richmond at 8:40 p. m., making close connections for all Eastern cities; also, with trains of C and O. Railroad for Virginia Springs, thereby avoiding midnight transfer at Charlottesville.

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with trains of Carolina Central Railroad for Wilmington and with trains of Western Division of C. C. Railway for Lincolnton, &c.; also with trains of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Passenger trains Westward run in direct connection from 3 p. m., train out of New York, making time from

New York to Atlanta
ONLY 42 1-2 HOURS.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS and other summer resorts on sale at principal coupon offices in South and Southwest.

Fare as Low and Time as Quick
To Eastern Cities or Virginia Springs as by any other Route of Atlanta.

JOHN B. PECK,
Master Transportation

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of an order issued from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, will be sold, at public outcry, before the court house door, in the town of Fairburn, in said county of Campbell, on Friday, the 4th day of February, 1876, between the usual hours of sale, the following tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the 9th district of originally Fayette, but now Campbell county, Georgia, and known in the plan of said district as lot land No. 61, the same being one hundred acres of said lot of land, and known as the west half of said lot, and also fifty acres of lot of land No. 60, in the southwest corner of said lot, containing in all one hundred and fifty acres. All sold as the property of Isaac W. Carter, bankrupt, on the petition of William F. Devine, creditor of said bankrupt, for the benefit of the estate of said bankrupt. Terms cash.

W. A. TURNER,
Assignee of said Bankrupt.
jan13—d1awtd

J. W. BURKE, Macon, Ga. JNO. HANCOCK, Atlanta. WM. A. RAWSON, Atlanta, (Special,)

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PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,
Paper, Twines, Notions, Fancy Goods, &c.
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